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LAST EDITION

HOUSE FOOD BILL DEBATE TO TERMINATE

Leaders in Lower Branch Hope to Reach Vote by Saturday—Senate Consideration Still Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agreement was reached today in the House to conclude general debate on the Administration food bill early in the afternoon. The only excuse for continuing the discussion of the measure is patently not because of the opposition engendered by that measure in the lower branch, for there is a very weak opposition and it is freely predicted that the House will pass the bill overwhelmingly, but apparently for the purpose of allowing various representatives to deliver speeches previously carefully prepared.

At the conclusion of general debate, the five minute rule which permits five minutes to each speaker who offers an amendment to the bill under consideration, will be enforced and opportunities will be given for modifying the bill or making still more drastic its general provisions.

Leaders of the House are anxiously hoping to reach a vote by Saturday.

Debate on the Food Bill was resumed by the Senate at noon today. Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, took the floor, doubting the constitutionality of the provisions conferring broad administrative powers.

Senator Sherman demanded conservation legislation to prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The bill gives the President power to limit, regulate or prohibit such use of necessities during the war.

Indications are that debate will continue in that branch for some time without any set time of limitation.

Bryan Trusts President

Nebraskan Not Afraid to Grant Food Administration Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. J. Bryan, passing through Washington today, gave the following statement in support of the Administration's food control bill:

"War is not a normal condition; it is abnormal and requires extraordinary remedies. The farmers are urged to increase the food products, and should be guaranteed against an inadequate price. Without such guarantee they might be penalized for their patriotism. The consumers, too, deserve protection from food speculators. A government that can commandeer the lives of its young men and call for the money of its older men should have power to protect the whole people from the greed of an unpatriotic few. I am not afraid to

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

There has been considerable activity on the western front, during the past 24 hours, although no operations of first importance are reported. Sir Douglas Haig's forces have re-established the posts east of Monchy le Preux, southeast of Arras, which they were obliged to abandon last Monday, whilst they have attempted to repel all the German attempts to regain the ground taken from them by the British on Tuesday, immediately north of the Souchez River.

Paris reports that the French have been obliged to give ground slightly between the Ailette River and Moulin de Laffaux in the Soissons-Rheine sector, but have successfully repulsed all German attacks south of Fialain. In the Trentino, the Italians have resumed their offensive which was interrupted by adverse weather conditions, and have captured formidable positions on the Asiago Plateau, taking prisoner nearly 1000 officers and men.

An official statement from London announces the occupation by the British forces operating in German East Africa of the port of Lindi, at the mouth of the Lukedeli River.

French Trenches Penetrated

PARIS, France (Thursday)—An extremely violent attack* thrown against French positions east of Vauxaillon by German troops fresh from the Russian front, penetrated French trenches, the War Office stated today. Our counterattacks, breaking up the advantages gained on the first onset were fiercely resisted, it added. The Germans finally penetrated our front trenches south of Monkey's Mountain and north of Molay Farm. We regained the former position this morning.

Western Fronts Generally Quiet

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The various European western fronts, with the exception of a small sector of the

(Continued on page four, column one)

BRITISH SEAMEN'S ACTION REPUDIATED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The railway men at their annual general meeting yesterday strongly repudiated the action of the seamen in refusing to carry Ramsay MacDonald to Petrograd. J. H. Thomas declaring it meant anarchy and the end of trade unionism if allowed.

AUSTRIA FACES CABINET CRISIS

Poles and Czechoslovaks Agree to Make Common Cause of Respective Demands, Placing Government in Serious Position

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A wireless press message from Berne throws fresh light on the political crisis. It appears that for the first time in the history of modern Austria, the Poles and Czechoslovaks have agreed to make common cause in support of their respective demands for a united, independent Poland and the establishment of a kingdom of Bohemia and a southern Slav state, and have thus the former bloc in the Reichsrath so preponderant as to leave no Government any alternative but to accede to its demands or to abandon the attempt to govern with Parliament altogether, unless the bloc is broken up.

The attitude of the Opposition is illustrated by wireless messages giving a reproduction of the official report of the Reichsrath proceedings on June 14, parts of which were suppressed by the Austrian censor. Thus the Polish spokesman announced that every Pole was determined to live and if necessary fight for a united, independent Poland, and the sooner Austria recognized it the better for her.

They condemned and rejected, he said, the farcical Kingdom of Poland, which Germany and Austria pretended to have created. Genuine independence was what they wanted, and they meant to have it. Similarly, a Czech Socialist speaker declared the war was begun without the consent of Parliament, and against the will of the Czech people, and protested in the latter's name against violation of the rights of the Czech population during the war, of which he gave lurid details.

At present, he said, the minority of 11,000,000 Germans in Austria was imposing its will on 20,000,000 Slavs and reproducing the Prussian régime in Germany's interests. That must cease and a kingdom of Bohemia with an independent Government must be created.

According to the same official report, a German deputy referred to the outbreak of serious disturbances in Prague, thus confirming information obtained by the Paris Matin from an authoritative source that Prague is now the center of the Bohemian revolutionary movement which aims at convocation of the national constituent assembly for Czech countries on the basis of universal suffrage.

Austria Forming Cabinet

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—According to a Vienna telegram, yesterday's evening papers announced that the Emperor has instructed Count Clam Martinic to reconstruct the Cabinet and the latter has therefore opened negotiations with various

Meanwhile the budget committee of the lower house of the Reichsrath has met and decided on motion of the president, Dr. Sylvester, that only one debate on the provisions of the budget shall be held, with the duration of each speech limited to half an hour. The reporter's recommendations concerning the provisional budget itself were that it should be limited to four months, and that unrestricted authorization for effecting credit operations should be withheld, the requirements for four months alone being authorized, while the issue of unredeemable bills and the authorization to prolong the matured floating debt should be disallowed. The committee then adjourned after the Finance Minister had made the confidential statement on the general financial situation.

Agreement Hoped For

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—According to the semiofficial Vienna Fremdenblatt, Count Clam Martinic is busily conducting negotiations for the reconstruction of the Cabinet and an understanding with the Poles is considered possible. The Premier has interviewed the president of the Polish Club while the Polish parliamentary group is reported to have accepted the proposal that members of the Sturkh Cabinet be excluded from the new Government and economic and other questions are under discussion.

Admiral Condrozios has stated in Saitonika, regarding the impression produced by King Alexander's speech, that the consternation is fully justified and is shared by the National Government and, he added, it would have to be withdrawn.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Purdy

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University

GREEK CHAMBER MAY RECONVENE

Deputies Elected in 1915 Expected to Reassemble—Recall of M. Venizelos to Power Now Looked For

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Information received here from Salonika confirms statements already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, namely, that the Chamber elected in June, 1915, and unconstitutionally dissolved by King Constantine must meantime be recalled to power to carry on the policy interdicted by that dissolution.

Before M. Venizelos assumes power, however, the Zaimis Cabinet, strengthened by the addition of several of the most active Venizelists, will rid the country of dangerous Germanophile and other elements held responsible for recent troubles. M. Venizelos is not opposed to a constitutional monarchy on British lines the position of which should be clearly defined by a national assembly summoned at the earliest possible date.

Greeks to Be Expelled

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—A list of persons to be expelled from Greece, following the abdication of King Constantine, has been forwarded to the Greek Minister of the Interior. It includes the names of Demetrios Gounaris, former Premier; Prof. Georgios Streit, former Foreign Minister; General Dousmanis, Chief of the Greek General Staff; Colonel Metaxas, chief assistant to the General Staff; M. Mercouri, M. Esslin, M. Sayles, Chief of Reservists, and M. Liveratos, who figured prominently in the disturbances at Athens last December when French troops were attacked by Greek reservists. Professor Streit already has left Greece, accompanying Count as his secretary.

Thirty-one persons will be expelled from the country. Those in Athens will be allowed three days, and must report themselves to General Regnault.

Those placed under surveillance include former Premiers M. Dragoumis, Skouloudis and Lambros; Alexander Tsolos, Minister of Interior in the Lambros Cabinet; Lucas Roufas, Minister of Interior in the Kalogeropoulos Ministry; M. Kanaris, former Minister of Public Instruction; Colonel Strategos and several other officers of the Greek General Staff; General Sazopoulos, Minister of War in the Lambros Cabinet; Dr. Anastassopoulos and Dr. Eroulouros and the latter's wife, a German; two bishops and a number of officers of all ranks, totaling 109 persons.

They will be removed from Athens or wherever they reside to places whence escape is impossible.

At the Cabinet Council on Tuesday, it was decided to form a committee consisting of two representatives of the Athens Government and two of the Salonika Government to consider the best methods of reorganizing and reconstituting unified Greece. The representatives appointed by the High Commissioner will hold the Prime Minister responsible for giving a premium on what was really political immorality.

ST. PAUL'S AND AIR RAIDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral have informed the Lord Mayor that they cannot agree to give warning of impending air raids by ringing the cathedral bells.

King's Letter to Premier

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—The official gazette today published a let-

HARVARD GIVES HONOR DEGREES

Commencement Day Opens With Announcement of Specials and Gift of \$100,000 Liberty Bond From the 25-Year Class

Harvard University today received a \$100,000 Liberty bond as the twenty-fifth anniversary gift of the class of 1892, the chief reunion class at this year's commencement. The formal exercises began with the academic procession from Harvard Hall to Sanders Theater, where President A. Lawrence Lowell conferred the college, university and honorary degrees upon the candidates. The commencement day program included the important features of former years and in addition several special patriotic exercises were arranged in keeping with the state of national affairs.

President Lowell announced the following honorary degrees:

Master of Arts—Daniel Chester French, a sculptor whose skillful hand, unlike that of the friend whom he portrayed, has not been stopped but spiced to adorn our land by the creations of his art.

Master of Arts—Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who saw that a public service company should be a public servant, and has been alert to adapt his company to the convenience of the people.

Doctor of Laws—John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, philosopher and administrator, in these latter years becoming a dark cloud a leader in patriotic thought.

Doctor of Laws—Henry White, secretary of legation at London for a score of years; Ambassador to Italy and France, and delegate to many conferences; a representative of the nation who has won the respect of foreign peoples, and deserves the gratitude of his own.

Doctor of Letters—Paul Jean Louis Azan, military writer and teacher; a scholar and every inch soldier, who, with his comrades, has come from France to show our future officers the path that leads to victory.

Doctor of Laws—Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, a diplomatist known in every continent and latitude in the northern hemisphere; sagacious, astute representative of the great nation whose navy now protects our shores, and by whose side we shall stand in arms on land and sea till peace shall be achieved.

Doctor of Laws—Herbert Clark Hoover, the man who in Belgium sought the strangers that were an hundred, athirst, naked, sick or in prison, and ministered unto them.

Assembly for the procession was sounded at 10 o'clock, and positions were taken in the line behind the band as follows: Candidates for degrees, president and fellows, board of overseers, Governor, his military staff and other officials of Massachusetts, deans of the faculties, professors and other officers of instruction, former professors and former members of the corporation and board of overseers, ministers, presidents of neighboring colleges, representatives of the Federal Government, officers of the Army and Navy, city officials, judges, holders of honorary degrees and graduates of more than 25 years' standing.

Just as the procession was forming Samuel W. McCall and Calvin Coolidge, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, of Massachusetts, arrived with an escort of the National Lancers from Troop A, First Squadron of Cavalry, M. N. G. They were greeted by President Lowell, the fellows and members of the board of overseers.

In the background of the platform of the Sanders Theater stood from left to right the Stars and Stripes, Union Jack, Tricolor, and the flag of Harvard University. The president's chair was placed between the flags of France and Great Britain. According to custom the exercises were opened by the Sheriff of Middlesex County, John R. Fairbank, tapping three times upon the platform with his saber. The invocation was pronounced by Prof. Edward C. Moore, chairman of the board of preachers. The University Choir provided the music.

Ambassador Spring-Rice. Major

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FARM WORK TO GIVE NEW START

Efforts of Pennsylvania Governor and Citizens Interested in the Sunday Breakfast Association Give Men Opportunities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Not every man who forms a part of a large city's driftwood is "down and out" from choice. At least Governor Brumbaugh has proved this theory to his own satisfaction. Sometime ago the Governor addressed the Philadelphia Sunday Breakfast Association, an ever-changing weekly gathering of the city's flotsam, in which he made an appeal that they do their part in helping the country to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. He urged two ways in which they could help. One of these which he emphasized particularly was that by "knocking out liquor to save the nation, they would knock out liquor to save themselves." The other was to offer their services for any work they felt capable of doing, and he gave his personal promise to find such work for all who volunteered.

The idea was immediately followed by the organizers of the association, and outside help they started in to enlist derelicts for useful occupations, principally in connection with farm work, where they would in a great measure be free from the temptations that surrounded them on every side in the city. In response to his request that every man who wanted to do "something for himself and the country," write him, the Governor within a few days received many replies, some of which were pathetic in the extreme. Not all of these men are victims of their own depraved habits. Many are the chance objects of circumstances over which they themselves have no control, who have been catapulted, partly through inability, partly through age, into a lower social strata from which they have found it almost impossible to climb out.

The Governor's replies included a number of letters from this class. The Department of Labor and Industry was asked to look after one case, and the man is now employed in work that is bringing him a fair return, and is no longer a burden on the community. This man stated in his letter that he had found it impossible to obtain any kind of work. Willing to do anything, he could find nothing, and finally drifted into the Breakfast Association, where for sometime he had been a "regular."

Going further, the Governor sent a number of names by him received, to the Committee of Public Safety of Pennsylvania of which George Wharton Pepper is the chairman. These names were turned over to Fred Taylor Pusey, executive secretary for local committees. A great many were placed on farms through this agency, while others were taken care of by the Commissioner of Labor, John Price Jackson. The work is also being volunteered out by private citizens who have volunteered to help.

A letter which the Governor received from W. Bruce Barrow, a business man of this city, is characteristic of others that have reached the executive mansion. In it, Mr. Barrow gives a list of 15 men who have been placed on farms. Their appreciation of the efforts that have been made in their behalf is summed up as follows: "The men are beginning to realize that the farm is their place. They have also come to a realization of the fact that their only salvation lies in their abstention from drink. They have asked many times, referring to your words of encouragement, to be remembered to you and thank you for your interest in them."

Other letters received by the Governor contain similar sentiments. Just how many men have been placed cannot be accurately determined, as they have been placed through different channels and no report to a central committee has as yet been made. The work, however, is still going on, and others are being reclaimed from time to time; taken from a life of idleness as the house-to-house search continued.

The greater part of the expeditionary force is still engaged in hunting down the Turk, east, west, and north, and the staff, besides carrying on the war, have the whole civil and military administration of the city thrown on their shoulders. Immediately I have handed this letter in to the censor I shall be pushing on to overtake the column in the direction in which operations should be of the most vital interest.

BRITISH LIQUOR PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The interesting description of the scenes which marked the British entry into Bagdad is given in the following article by a staff officer, forwarded by Edmund Candler, the well-known journalist, who represents the British press with the expeditionary force.

In the arched and vaulted thoroughfares of Bagdad, congested with our transport, troops and guns, one witnesses strange encounters. The wheel of a 60-pounder gun limber breaks through the roof of a cellar and discloses the head of a terrified Jew; a battery mule thrusts his nose into a dish of sweetmeats carelessly carried by an Arab girl; a Sikh duffadar in a signaling section is talking the French of Festubert fluently and with appropriate gestures to a French Carmelite priest of Lyons lately delivered from imprisonment at Mosul.

Later in the afternoon I met a soldier of France who had been a prisoner of the Turks. The man was an Algerian. He had been gassed and captured at Verdun early in 1915 and taken to Berlin. He told me how a German officer had called the Algerian prisoners together and asked them if they would like to go and see their Khalif in Constantinople. They longed to see their Khalif, they said, and went off gladly, but not a word was spoken about having to fight again. They were hurried through Stamboul

CITY DEMOCRACY AFTER TAMMANY

New Organization of New York Democrats Seeks Reelection of Mayor Mitchel and End of Domination by Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reelection of Mayor Mitchel and warfare on Tammany Hall are the chief aims of an organization called the City Democracy, whose members are Wilson Democrats and others opposed to Tammany. The organization has been formed as a permanent medium for political action by those of us who looked for "lions" in this antique, dirty and dilapidated capital are frankly disillusioned—especially in its material resources. Officers come in from neighboring camps every day. Some of them cross the Tigris in the ancient caldron-like gulf of Babylon, vessels once familiar to Herodotus, Julian, and no doubt Nebuchadnezzar. The one hotel—the Hotel Tigris, now renamed Hotel Maude—is crowded at lunch time. By the horses in the street you would think a cavalry regiment were billeted there. Meals are of a very simple kind. There are no stores, and not enough chickens and eggs to go round; but the proprietor can do wonders with three courses of mutton prepared in different ways. For the afternoon meal the khobz, or Arab chappati, a flat cake of coarse wheat flour spread with the cream of buffalo milk, makes a pleasant change—and it is good to see English flowers again. There are roses, stocks, wallflowers and poppies in the garden by the Tigris.

There is no path along the river front. The chief houses and consulates are built on immensely solid revetments and have their foundations in the water. Most of them have small gardens and steps running down to the river. At intervals there are approaches in some cases through archways under houses where the women of the city draw their water in tapering copper vessels with long fluted necks, and the water-carriers fill their skins, which they load on their white asses. You can hire a gulf here or a boat. The river is 300 yards wide. When there is a gale blowing against a five-knot current the waves make very heavy weather but these Arab boys are good navigators, and will sell you across in their ramshackle boats with skill and coolness.

At the northern end of the city the civil and military serfs cover a quarter of a mile of river front. There is ample room here for all the troops needed to garrison the city. In the serdars, or underground chambers, ventilated by shafts from the roof, the temperature is eight degrees or 10 degrees cooler than above. I found an appreciative company of Jats quartered here. The jemadar shook me by the hand and said, "Sahib, we have arrived. It is a very good place." There is no doubt that the Bagdad garrison will be more comfortably quartered in the hot weather than the troops outside.

There is a great deal to be learnt from the litter in a capital abandoned by a Government who have not had too much time to get away, and we after the Turks had left. Anyone who has changed houses knows the difficulties of sudden transport. These were complicated in Bagdad by a single line railway, a great shortage of ships, and a congested bridge of boats. In every room nearly were things the Turks must have been reluctant to leave behind. In one office we found the survey maps; another contained the trade returns of the notorious Wronckhaus. A courtyard inclosing an orange garden contained the suite of rooms where Sir William Willcockson used to work. We found the plans and maps which might have made Irak as fruitful as Egypt littering the floor. In the Citadel the stack of arms grew higher as the house-to-house search continued.

Tammany in reply denies that the charge of disloyalty last fall can be made against it with justice. Its leaders reaffirm former statements that they did all they could to support the Democratic tickets, both National and State. And they add that the organization of the City Democracy is a last desperate effort on the part of the Republican functionaries, who fayor reelection of the Mayor, to offset the rapid growth of the Democratic fusion movement in opposition to him. The members of the City Democracy include many men intimate with the Wilson Administration. Among these are Cleveland H. Dodge, close friend of the President; Frank L. Polk, Francis Lynde Stetson, H. Snowden Marshall, Frederic R. Coudert, Martin W. Littleton and Thomas W. Chabourne Jr.

WORKERS' LEAGUE ISSUES MANIFESTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. John Hodge, president of the British Workers' League, and Mr. Victor Fisher, hon. sec., have issued the following manifesto on behalf of the executive committee:

Fellow citizens: The following is a copy of a resolution passed by a very large majority of the Independent Labor Party at its Easter conference, 1917. The resolution, as you will see, instructs the delegates of the Independent Labor Party at the next International Socialist congress to endeavor to secure international approval for this resolution:

That the National Administrative Council be instructed to arrange that the British section shall be urged to secure the adoption of the following proposition at the next International Socialist congress: "Recognizing that under modern conditions an outbreak of hostilities between any two powers tends inevitably to lead to a general international conflict, and recognizing that all war is incompatible with the Socialist principles of international brotherhood and the ennoblement of human life, and with the object of preventing another disaster to humanity, the Socialist Party of all countries affiliated to the congress agree to refuse to support any future war entered into by their respective governments, whatever the ostensible object of the war, and even if such war is represented by any Government to be of a defensive character."

This incomprehensible and indefinite resolution of the Independent Labor Party, the manifesto continues, demands an emphatic and immediate repudiation by British Labor. The Independent Labor Party absolutely

rejects the use of force to preserve liberty, to secure a wider measure of justice, to abolish tyranny! By what right do they claim to represent free men? How has our present freedom been gained otherwise than by resisting those who in the past have striven to keep the workers in subjection?

The Trade Unionists of this country, the beginning of whose organization dates from a resolve to resist oppression, from a desire to share in the fruits of their own labor, cannot view the resolution of the Independent Labor Party with other than a feeling of contempt for the ignorance and servility it displays.

All the past of the Independent Labor Party is a denial of its last resolution—a resolution that condemns the Independent Labor Party as a group of doctrinaire who, mouthing pious phrases about the brotherhood of man and the ennoblement of human life, dare not fight for either ideal against the encroachments of reactionary or aggressive forces.

Their policy and propaganda are welcomed by the Kaiser's Government; but what right have they to the support of any man who regards his honor and his liberty as sacred, and which the State must cherish and defend or perish?

We hope that the International Socialist congress, whenever it meets, will repudiate the Independent Labor Party's resolution. We believe, with the greatest confidence, that the workers of Britain will deny the right of any organization to submit in their name, to the workers of the world, a resolution such as this, which, while binding those countries which have attained to a free democratic and constitutional form of government, would not restrain autocratic and militarist governments from waging aggressive wars, despite the opposition of their democratic and socialist parties who may have subscribed to the terms of the resolution under notice.

CAMBRIDGE CONFRS HONORS ON VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—The honorary degree of LLD. has been conferred by the University of Cambridge on Mr. Page, United States Ambassador in London, and Lieutenant-General Smuts. The Senate House was crowded on the occasion of the ceremony. The public orator, Sir John Sandys, in presenting the honorary degree of doctor of law to Mr. Page, said that the great Republic had a most dignified representative in Mr. Page, and alluded to the liberality with which America, while still a neutral nation, had helped to alleviate suffering among the Allied nations and in the case of the British prisoners in Germany. Referring to Lieutenant-General Smuts, he said that the University welcomed the return of her distinguished alumnus who, 23 years ago, as a member of Christ's College, had won the highest honors in law and who was now an honorary fellow of his old college. Ambassador Page expressed his great appreciation of the honor which had been conferred on him. The only thing, he stated, which could be said at the present moment by the representative of the other part of their common race was that it became everyone to dedicate themselves to the struggle which was still going on and to remember that all they valued most was at stake.

General Smuts said that his happiest years had been spent at the university. They had drifted a long way apart in the intervening years and his way had not always been their ways. Now he was there once more, and not as a guest, but as one of themselves. In his day young men competed there for honors; today he saw them competing for a super-honor, the honor not only of achievement, but of sacrifice. When he rode over large parts of Africa from time to time he read the new honors list of that university and he had seen the very large number of men who had given their all for a cause that was the highest of all causes, and it made him prouder than he had ever been before of the university to which he belonged. He saw that many of them were now training for the great struggle and as an old hand he wished them well. He wanted them to remember that the chance had come to them of fighting for the greatest of all human causes, the cause of liberty. They would not see liberty, if it lay in their power to prevent it, perish from the face of the earth. It was for this reason that the United States of America had forsaken her most sacred political tradition, a tradition she had maintained for more than a hundred years! She had found something greater and more valuable than tradition—something which surpassed all tradition in this struggle for human liberty. It had come to those in training at the university, as it had come to all of them in this generation, to lay their all upon this altar, and he hoped they would see victory crown their efforts. In the days to come they would rejoice that they had not been unworthy of that greatest of all gifts, liberty.

The proclamation reads as follows: "I hereby designate the period of June 23 to June 30, next, as recruiting week for the regular army and call upon unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the

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DRAFT TO TAKE MANY WORKERS

President Wilson Advises Summer Classes for Vocational Schools to Supply Vacancies in War Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The problem of supplying men to take the places of those in the industries drawn for Army service in the selective draft, has been one of serious consideration in the Department of Commerce. Indeed, the selective draft system was framed so that the industries would suffer only a minimum of shortage consistent with the military needs of the country.

The President has also given the subject considerable thought. The sudden withdrawal of 600,000 producing men, it is expected, will bring about a condition which the country never had to face before; and some embarrassment is expected, even despite all efforts made to meet the situation.

President Wilson has thought that the vocational training schools seem to be the best medium for supplying the needed young men to take the places of those who go into the Army. Writing to Secretary Redfield, he mentioned a recommendation made to him that the vocational training schools of the country be kept open all summer. The recommendation has been submitted, he notes, on the ground that if the vocational schools are kept open, "it will be possible to train a large number of young men under military age either to fill the places in our industries of men who may enlist or be withdrawn for the military services; or to carry on special occupations called for by the war, such as, for example, as inspectors of material and apparatus. At the same time, it would be possible to give many men intensive training of such a kind as would enhance their productivity in industry.

"It is pointed out to me," the President continues, "that a large number of educational plants, which would otherwise be idle for about three months, may thus be made immediately productive to the country and helpful to our young men."

He adds that the recommendation is a patriotic one, and he concludes by saying: "I appreciate that it will involve sacrifices of time on the part of both teachers and students. The plan promises, however, so much of helpfulness to the country under present conditions that I shall be glad if it can be carried into effect."

Secretary Redfield said that the plan approved by the President was laid before him by James F. Monroe, secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, several days ago. Mr. Monroe said he believed that many of the institutions would be glad to continue the summer work, and that the idea was being discussed in New York State, in New Jersey and in Massachusetts.

"To have these vocational schools open the three summer months will enable many young men from 16 to 20 years of age who cannot take part in the armed force, to qualify themselves as inspectors for material and in other ways be of great service," said Secretary Redfield. "Also, there are in many shops, men who are merely handy men, who are not thoroughly qualified as skilled mechanics, who may thus bridge the gap and qualify. I think that idea an excellent one and am sure there will be an immediate and generous response from the institutions; and several thousand young men will be equipped to be of decidedly important service to the country."

Regular Recruits Wanted

President Wilson Calls for Men to Fill Army Ranks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation calling to service in the regular army, recruits to the number of 70,000. He named the week of June 23 to June 30 as the period for those who respond to the call to be enlisted. Unmarried men between 18 and 40 are called.

The proclamation reads as follows: "I hereby designate the period of June 23 to June 30, next, as recruiting week for the regular army and call upon unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the

week herein designated, to the number of 70,000.

(Signed)

"WOODROW WILSON."

It had been hoped that the regular service could be brought to its whole war strength of approximately 300,000 men by June 30, which would have permitted the War Department to carry out its plans in regard to training of all forces to be raised and also as to the dispatch of arms to France. For several days, however, the average enrollment for the army per day has been little more than 1000 men, instead of the 5000 or more the department hoped to obtain.

Since April 1, 121,363 men have been enrolled as war volunteers of the 183,398 necessary to bring the service to war strength. The Army, therefore, is now about 70,000 men short of war strength, and the President's call, the first he has made directly for war volunteers, is designed to fill the gap as quickly as possible.

WORK OF ITALIAN SCHOOLS PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—At a meeting held in the Argentine Theater for the benefit of a society for the care of children, Signor Ruffini, Minister of Public Instruction spoke at length on the importance of the work which had been accomplished by the schools and of the way it had enabled the people to respond to the call for a supreme effort to supply all the needs arising out of the war. They were far away from the time, said the minister, when the people would bend to the will of a despot or to that of a governing group. It was no longer possible to take the agriculturist from his land, the workman from the factory, put a gun into their hands and tell them to go and fight against an enemy about whom they knew nothing. The sacrifice of all that was most dear to them, of leaving their family, their home, their little savings, could not be asked of the people, except for something they understood, for the sake of an idealism they shared. Signor Ruffini then went on to speak of the powerful influence exercised by the schools and said that the German victories in 1870 were due to the education which people had had in their schools in unity and devotion to their country. The effect of that teaching, however, was rapidly spending itself and crumbling away because, mixed with it and permeating the whole German system of education, had been the doctrine of Pan-Germanism and the unbounded belief in the superiority of their race and the wish to impress their stamp on all the world. The Italian schools, declared the minister, were free from any such reproach, idealism had always been taught in them. He was grateful, said Signor Ruffini, to the work of the Italian schools which had enabled the people to rise against the oppressor for the sake of the oppressed, and he was thankful for the teaching which had made possible the decision taken at the critical moment, in the face of those who

INDUSTRIAL WAR CENTERS VISITED

King and Queen Inspect War Munitions Establishments in the North of England and South of Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, England.—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the King and Queen recently spent a week visiting the great industrial war centers in the North of England and South of Scotland. One Sunday evening in May the royal train slipped out of London and next day at an early hour the King and Queen arrived in Flintshire, Wales, where their tour began. Their Majesties were received by the Lord-Lieutenant of the country, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, third son of the famous "Grand Old Man," and at one time secretary to his father. The first visit was paid to a Government factory, and about an hour was spent going through the works and seeing the various processes carried out there. On leaving the works, Their Majesties motored to Chester, passing by the beautiful Hawarden Park. En route inspections were made of munition works, but the most interesting part of the first day's program was the ceremony carried out at Chester Castle, the seat of the Duke of Westminster, where war decorations were presented to a number of officers and men, the Duke himself receiving the D. S. O. for his gallant armored-car attack against the Senussi in Egypt last year, when he succeeded in scattering the enemy and releasing a number of British prisoners.

The royal party next proceeded to Birkenhead, where they were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Liverpool. The reception over, the King and Queen boarded the Galatea, and a delightful half hour was spent among the great shipbuilding-yards on the River Mersey. Landing at the North Dock Their Majesties were greeted by Lord and Lady Derby. A section of the dockers battalion was inspected, and several officers and trade union officials, including Mr. James Sexton, were presented. A drive through the streets of Liverpool brought the royal party to Prince's Parade, and here Their Majesties had an opportunity of chatting to some officers and men of the Mercantile Marine who had undergone the now all too common experience of having their boats torpedoed.

The following day the King and Queen were early afoot, and after breakfast the Queen visited a military hospital while the King inspected some munitions works. Later in the day the royal couple met at the Town Hall, where they were welcomed by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, after which a number of presentations were made, including the consuls of the allied nations, and consular representatives of the Greek Provisional Government. The chief feature of the day, however, was the review of troops and the presentation of military honors, which took place amidst scenes of the greatest enthusiasm outside St. George's Hall. At the close of the proceedings Their Majesties left for Manchester.

Manchester was no whit behind Liverpool in the warmth of its welcome, and the people turned out in thousands to show their appreciation of the royal visit. Inspection was made of the great armament works of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and the King was quick to notice a 60-pounder gun which upon inquiry proved to be a veteran returned from the front for repairs. His Majesty also had a short chat with a Crimean veteran, proudly adorned with his Crimean and Turkish medals, who was now "doing his bit" as a munitions worker. Before leaving the works Their Majesties saw many of the wonderful processes being carried out, such as casting and the rolling of a 40-ton section of armor plate. Before leaving the works the Queen was presented with a beautiful bouquet of Marechal Neil and red roses which were handed to her by one of the women workers. The royal party then repaired to Albert Square, where about 200 New Zealand soldiers and a large number of the Lancashire Volunteer regiment were drawn up in front of the Town Hall. A great cheer of welcome went up from the crowd gathered in the square when the royal motor car drove up. After the presentation of a number of war decorations, the New Zealanders and the volunteers marched past, and the King warmly congratulated the chief recruiting officer in Manchester on the appearance of the latter. Upon leaving Manchester Their Majesties proceeded to Lancaster, where they were welcomed by the Mayor and Mayoress. Here visits were paid to two large munitions factories and various presentations were made.

The third day was a busy and interesting one spent at Barrow and Workington. The day was fine and the road was lined with thousands of school children eager to see and welcome the King and Queen. After various presentations had been made at the railway station the royal party motored to the famous naval construction works of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd. Some idea may be gained of the size of the works when it is said that the buildings cover a site of 270 acres. Since the commencement of the war the number of workpeople and staff has more than doubled and now numbers 25,000, with a weekly pay roll amounting to £92,000. Thousands of tons of howitzer equipments and millions of shells have been turned out from this factory alone during the last year and a half. The King and Queen were given a cordial welcome by the workers, and as they threaded their way through the maze of machinery their

Majesties took many opportunities of speaking a few kindly words to the workers, the King characteristically stopping for a few minutes conversation with the chairman of the local association football club.

The afternoon was spent at Workington and here Their Majesties had quite as warm a welcome as at Barrow. Workington district is proud of producing the finest iron ore in the world, and being provided with coal and limestone it is little wonder that with native enterprise added the best possible pig iron is turned out. Workington, too, has been happy in having worked at full pressure since the beginning of the war without its sky becoming once clouded by any of the labor troubles that have loomed up on other horizons. Their Majesties were received by the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord-Lieutenant of Cumberland, and the party was conducted over the Workington Iron and Steel Company by Sir John Randles, M. P., chairman of the company. From the Bessemer plant to the rolling mills the King and Queen watched the steel go through the various processes to the final rolling and cutting for fish plates, or being chopped off into lengths suitable for field gun shells. The power house was also visited, and Their Majesties seemed to take a special interest in the work being carried out in the laboratories. The royal party left Workington by motor car, and as it sped northwards through Maryport the way was lined with cheering crowds.

Next morning the royal train, in which the King and Queen had quietly passed the night at Brayton, was racing toward the shining ribbon of the Solway and the low hills of the border country. It was still early when Their Majesties set foot on Scottish soil, and were welcomed by the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Lonsdale, who, it is interesting to note in passing, are the lineal representatives of the ancient Wardens of the Marches. Space forbids a description of the wonderful industrial township of mushroom growth visited, where before the war the peewit and curlew inhabited the lonely moors, and where now 3,100 men and 9,300 women toil day in, day out, week after week and month after month, turning out munitions for the men at the front. The busy township, which now stretches over the wide moorland, possesses special banking and postal services, and two labor exchanges, besides canteens and two cinema halls and numerous hostels and bungalows for the workers. Among other things, Their Majesties inspected the gigantic kitchen where, to their astonishment, they heard 16,000 meals a day were cooked. The workers were in the highest spirits and enjoyed the novelty of the royal visit. Late the same afternoon Their Majesties entered Carlisle on their way south again, and here a crowded hour was spent, during which a visit was paid to the Greta Tavern, which is under the management of the Liquor Control Board.

The royal tour ended at Sedbergh in Yorkshire, where the King inspected the officers' training corps of Sedbergh School. The following day Their Majesties were back once more in London.

RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A successful lecture has been given at a meeting of Roman Commercial Alliance by Cavaliere Dottoressa Blustein on the commercial relations between Russia and Italy. Signor Orlando, Minister for the Interior, telegraphed regretting he was prevented from being present. Among those who attended the lecture were Prince di Cassano, Commendatore Taccarino, who had formed part of the Italian Commercial Mission which recently visited Russia, and various members of the council of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Commercial Alliance. The president of the association, Cavaliere Pellegrino Ascarelli, in introducing the lecturer, laid stress on the desirability of preparation for an increase in their commercial intercourse with Russia after the conclusion of peace. He stated that, by means of a direct line between Naples and Odessa, the journey might be accomplished in four days, and that Italy would be the nearest friendly commercial country to Russia, hence the necessity for studying the customs tariff with a view to mutual concessions and an increased trade between the two countries. The lecturer gave a description of the political situation in Russia, both before and after the recent revolution, and showed from an examination of various statistics what products might well be the subject of exchange between the two countries. He spoke of the feelings of sympathy and liking for one another which linked the Russian to the Italian people and expressed the hope that these feelings might form the basis for a development in their commercial relationship.

WASTE PAPER RESTRICTIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, England.—Under powers conferred upon him by the Defense of the Realm Regulations the Minister of Munitions has forbidden any person, until further notice, to sell or offer to purchase, or to take delivery of waste paper, except in accordance with a permit issued by the Royal Commission on Paper. From May 15, until further notice, it will, therefore, be unlawful for any person, except under permit, to offer to sell, sell, supply or deliver any waste paper except to an individual holding a permit authorizing him to purchase or take delivery of waste paper. A permit is not required in the case of a purchase and sale of waste paper not exceeding five hundredweight, provided such purchase and sale is a separate and independent transaction. Every holder of a permit is under the obligation to make such return as to his purchases, sales, and deliveries of waste paper as may be required by the Royal Commission on Paper.

BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Questions Relating to Timber, Cotton and Fisheries Discussed

—United Kingdom Urged to Develop Agriculture.

In view of the great importance of the question of trade after the war, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor made a special study of the subject and has had conversations and interviews with regard to the economic situation with men whose experience and knowledge is of value. The following article is special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In previous articles which have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, attention has been drawn to several points which have been complained of, viz., dumping, the establishment of industries with foreign capital in Great Britain for the purpose of hindering the native capital from making any progress, the existence of too many small firms, not giving sufficient scope for large organizations and consequent cheapening of production: also how the British iron and steel industry has failed to make use of the Canadian, Scandinavian and Russian ores; how Great Britain has allowed the nickel from Australia to slip out of British control; how bad harbor accommodation has militated against many British industries. Some of the other difficulties and dangers which the war has shown up more clearly are referred to in the following article.

Very frequently there has been an outcry for some duties to be imposed against timber, wood pulp, paper, and so forth, not originating within the British Empire. The Royal Commission on the Trade of the British Empire, which recently reported, has brought to the notice of the public many interesting facts; it is one of the most businesslike and interesting reports ever issued. That report also deals with timber, and the commissioners have evidently been impressed with the fact that the prices of timber in all parts of the world are continually rising, so that the country which possesses a big supply of wood has nothing much to fear; they have, however, also been very much impressed with the fact that Canada, which is reputed to possess a forest area of 250,000,000 acres, is not able to bring to the market from these large areas more than Germany is able to get out of 25,000,000 acres. This phenomenon will be referred to again when the remedies which have been indicated are considered.

Another commodity with regard to which there is some anxiety is cotton; as is well known, the world is dependent upon the United States for cotton to an overwhelming degree; the consumption of cotton is going up by leaps and bounds, and naturally questions arise as to how long the United States will be able to spare a sufficient surplus to satisfy the cotton industries of other countries, seeing that her own cotton industries are growing and her own consumption increasing.

With regard to fisheries, the report above referred to points out that while Newfoundland alone exports fishery products for £2,000,000 annually, equivalent to £8 per head of population, the total value of fish landed in Canada in 1914 only amounted to £4,500,000, as compared with over £4,500,000 values of fish landed in England; such figures naturally point to the possibility of an enormous development of Canadian fisheries.

Another question which has been subject to investigation is that of water power, which is playing a part of ever increasing importance in the development of the world's industries. It has been estimated that while 17,000,000 horsepower have been harnessed and put to use in Canada, 10 times as much as this is available for development within areas which are expected to be populated in a not remote future. In New Zealand the disproportion is greater still, because out of an estimated available water power of 3,800,000 horsepower, 43,000 horsepower is being utilized.

Naturally the potentialities of the British Empire for the production of grain, meat, wool and dairy produce have also been considered. As far as grain is concerned, there are likely to be conflicting opinions as to what is most useful for the Empire. Many questions have to be considered; thus intimate trade relations with Russia would certainly be prejudiced, if the importation of grain from Russia were discouraged. On the other hand the needs of the world are growing, and it is probably only a question of time when the United States will be able to spare little, if any, wheat for export. Argentina again is dependent for her prosperity and ability to purchase industrial articles on her export of wheat and maize. As far as Canada is concerned, it is estimated that in 1911 less than 25 per cent of the available agricultural land was occupied. Taking Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta only, about 21 per cent was occupied as farming land, and out of this 21 per cent only one-sixth was under wheat. In Australia only 12,500,000 acres out of a possible 200,000,000 acres were producing wheat; owing to indifferent irrigation the average yield in Australia has been as low as 2.5 bushels per acre at the worst; over 10 seasons the yield has averaged 15.4 bushels per acre, as compared with 15.4 for Canada, 31 New Zealand, 33 in the United Kingdom, and 37 bushels per acre in Holland. South Africa, again, is reported to be capable of great agricultural development; a good deal is imported, but the importation is decreasing. The country has great pos-

sibilities as a maize-growing country, the export having increased from 11,500 tons in 1913 to 150,000 tons in 1915. While, however, there is a great desire that the mother country shall look more and more to British dominions for the supply of her deficiency of grain, yet two factors of great importance make it very difficult, not to say impossible, to arrive at any cut-and-dried plan.

The submarine has altered the whole problem from a military standpoint, and for this and other reasons, it has seemed imperative to encourage agriculture in Great Britain. The fact is that it is realized that the British countryside must not be allowed to be depopulated, because it is of great importance to British industry to have the strongest home market possible, also because the country population is a source of strength for the army of the future, and last, but not least, it is the reservoir from which the British overseas dominions desire to draw the labor they must have before they can develop their own agricultural resources.

Closely connected with the grain problem is the supply of wool and meat. During the years 1910 to 1914 the number of cattle in Canada actually decreased by 15 per cent, and the number of sheep by 20 per cent. The effect will be far-reaching, not only in all the British dominions, but its influence will be felt by the Allies. It can be safely said that not in the history of the British dominions has there been before such a year as 1914 when the export of sheep from Australia has been so much interest outside its own territory.

A leading article appeared in one of the Paris papers headed "Mr. Hughes' Triumph," and it dealt enthusiastically with the situation, and concluded with the statement that "Mr. Hughes would have preferred to postpone the election until the end of the war. So decisively, now, has he emerged from that election a victor, that the result amounts to an augury of success for the future of the British Empire."

The results of the election are even better than were at first anticipated. Mr. Hughes, as leader of the Coalition Government, comprising some of the best known Australian politicians from both sides of the House, has been given a mandate to carry on, but such an emphatic mandate has never before been given at any previous Australian election. In the Senate where the labor Opposition had a majority of two before the election, Mr. Hughes now finds himself with a majority of 14, in a House of 36 members. Australia feels bitterly the Senate's action in preventing the Commonwealth from being represented at the recent Imperial War Council, and the figures quoted show how deeply the electors resent the selfish attitude of the Senate, and confirms the confidence the country has in the Prime Minister, and the Nationalist Party he formed.

The election results of the House of Representatives are no less sensational. Coalition governments are not popular, and it is rather unusual for a coalition government to go to the country, and to be returned to office with a large majority.

Australia has been called a land of political experiments. This is not a misnomer, as those who follow Australian politics will appreciate. Every minister of Mr. Hughes' late Government has been returned. The position would seem to indicate that the new House will consist of 54 Ministerialists and 21 in Opposition, giving Mr. Hughes a magnificent majority of 33. This majority, great as it is, would have been even larger, but the Irish Australians voted solidly against the Government. Had the Home Rule question been satisfactorily settled there is no doubt that the Irish electors would have supported Mr. Hughes, whose election cry of "win-the-war party" has virtually swept the entire Commonwealth.

Mr. Hughes, after his visit to England last year, returned to Australia with a reputation of an Empire Statesman. Before arriving in London he had been admitted to a meeting of the Canadian Cabinet, the first time such an honor had been paid to a representative of a sister dominion. His speeches in England will long be remembered. He attended a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet at Westminster, and was one of the British representatives at the Great Conference in Paris. On his return to Australia he failed, by a very small majority, to carry the referendum proposal for conscription. His party—the Labor Party, with which, for many years had been the dominant factor—was then asunder. A weaker man would never have survived. Mr. Hughes, so aptly described as a "live wire," forged ahead with the result already shown.

Apart altogether from the influence that this unusually bitter election will

have on the future of the Commonwealth.

ALL THE AMHERST M. A. C. SENIORS GONE

AMHERST, Mass.—For the first time since 1871, its "birthday commencement," the Massachusetts Agricultural College has no exercises. Every senior is absent on military or agricultural service. About 100 diplomas will be mailed to graduating students. The few seniors able to return will meet with the faculty on June 30, at an informal dinner.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the college and the accompanying pageant of the history of Massachusetts agriculture and industry, have been indefinitely postponed.

NEW YORK STATE MAGAZINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York State is to have a new magazine Aug. 1, which the publishers claim will be the only one of its class in the United States. It is to be known as State Service, and is described in the subtitle as "an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the government of the State of New York and its affairs." It is published by the State Service Magazine Company, the work to be done by the J. B. Lyon Company, State printers.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Italian front in the eastern Trentino, have apparently lapsed temporarily at any rate into a condition of relative quiescence. The Italian action appears to resolve itself into a partial attempt to recover some of the ground lost in the famous Hotzendorf thrust or to the Asiago Plateau of a year ago. The Italians, in the face of stubborn Austrian resistance, have succeeded in recovering some formidable positions, and have captured nearly 1000 of their opponents' effectives, including 74 officers. This offensive, however, has none of the characteristics of a thrust on a grand scale, and whether it will develop on larger lines or not remains to be seen. Meanwhile, British and French tactics continue in the gradual wearing down of their opponents.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The following official communication was issued by the War Office on Wednesday:

Western theater: Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Between the Yser and the Lys the artillery battle grew to great violence on some sectors, especially in the evening. Also between La Bassée canal and the Scarpe the artillery activity was lively at intervals.

Southwest of Lens the English attacked on the northern bank of the Souchez brook. They were repulsed on the wings, but in the center they succeeded in penetrating our first line trenches. By a strong counter thrust we were able to prevent English forces which had been quietly brought forward, from extending the success.

In the forefield of our position to the north of St. Quentin there were encounters between our outposts and English raiding detachments, which had to retreat before our fire.

Army of the German Crown Prince: Along the Aisne the artillery firing has been revived only locally. In western Champagne the greater part of the ground which was lost to the French June 18 southwest of Soissons was recaptured in a strong counterattack by the Brandenburg regiments.

On the other fronts there has been nothing of importance to report, aside from the usual trench fighting.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—The report from General Headquarters is as follows:

The posts east of Monchy le Preux, from which our advanced detachments were compelled to withdraw on the occasion of the enemy attack against Infantry Hill on Monday morning, have now been reestablished by us.

Last night the enemy forces heavily bombarded our line immediately north of the Souchez River and delivered three counterattacks against the positions captured by us yesterday in that neighborhood. In each case their attacking troops were completely repulsed.

The statement issued on Wednesday night reads:

On the Arras battle front our troops gained ground slightly during the day south of the Cojeul River and also north of the Souchez River, where we captured 35 prisoners. In addition to the captures already reported, four German field guns were taken by us east of Messines in the course of our recent advance in this area on Thursday night.

Valuable work was performed by our airplanes yesterday, in spite of unsettled weather. Bombs dropped on an enemy dump caused an explosion. Six German machines were brought down in air fighting, and three of our machines failed to return.

The official report from British headquarters in France on Wednesday night reads:

After the failure of the three hostile counterattacks north of the Souchez River reported in this morning's communiqué, the enemy forces made a fourth attempt later in the night to recover their lost position and were again completely repulsed.

The weather was less favorable for flying yesterday, but the work in conjunction with our artillery continued with good results. One German airplane was brought down in the air fighting; one other was shot down by our antiaircraft guns. Two of our airplanes failed to return.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official report issued by the War Office on Wednesday night reads:

After the bombardment reported in the communication of this morning between the Ailette River and Moulin de Laffaux, the Germans attacked our positions on a front of more than one kilometer. The attack was very violent, and was carried out with large effectives. It resulted in the enemy forces gaining a foothold in a section of trench of our first line east of Vauzillon.

South of Filain another German attempt against the salient in our line east of La Royere Farm brought no result.

The artillery fighting was lively between Hurebise and Chevreux and on the Verdun front in the sector of Vacheraville and Chambrettes.

Belgian communication: An enemy patrol attempted to surprise one of our advanced points south of Dixmude at night but was repulsed by our fire. The enemy forces bombarded our trenches east of Ranscapelle and in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Lierne. During the day the two artilleries were moderately active along the whole front, except near Dixmude and Steenstraete, where the action was more lively.

Eastern theater: June 19: British airplanes were active, successfully

ALLIED POWERS AND NEW RUSSIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—

In an interview with press representatives M. Terestchenko, the Foreign Minister, said the Allies clearly and sympathetically understood the Provisional Government's efforts and were putting no pressure upon them. On all questions they spoke candidly to their Allies without misunderstanding.

M. Terestchenko also touched on the Inter-Allied conference which was necessary as a result of the revolution to enable them to arrive at a common point of view. In this matter, America was in a special position, having concluded no treaties with the Allies. The Provisional Government were communicating with the American Mission with perfect frankness, giving them every opportunity of fully acquainting themselves with the state of affairs in Russia. On the question of diplomatic representatives abroad he pointed out the Provisional Government's powers would only continue valid till the calling of the Constituent Assembly and appointments were made from that standpoint.

Mrs. Pankhurst has arrived in Petrograd and has had interviews with Elia Root and other members of the American Mission. A striking incident occurred on Tuesday when the commander of the Petrograd district reviewed the fully trained and equipped Petrograd women's battalion which will shortly proceed to the front.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)

The All-Russia Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates today unanimously resolved upon an immediate Russian offensive.

Another evidence of the sentiment that Russia should fight at once was given in a manifesto by the military union of women volunteers. "The workers are appealing for an unrelenting struggle against an enemy who is moved solely by imperialistic and slaving tendencies," it said. "We ask our allies to charitably consider Russia's difficulties and excuse our over-absorption in the task of consolidating our newly won liberties."

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)

The All-Russia Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates today unanimously resolved upon an immediate Russian offensive.

Eastern theater: In the Vale Putna sector (Romanian theater) we repulsed a Russian attack. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report.

Italian theater: On the Plateau Sette Comuni (Asiago sector) and in the Sugana valley between the Asiago Plateau and the Brenta River a new artillery battle has been in progress since yesterday morning. Elsewhere there is nothing of importance to report.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SHIPPING LOSSES

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South of Filain another German attempt against the salient in our line east of La Royere Farm brought no result.

The artillery fighting was lively between Hurebise and Chevreux and on the Verdun front in the sector of Vacheraville and Chambrettes.

Belgian communication: An enemy patrol attempted to surprise one of our advanced points south of Dixmude at night but was repulsed by our fire. The enemy forces bombarded our trenches east of Ranscapelle and in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Lierne. During the day the two artilleries were moderately active along the whole front, except near Dixmude and Steenstraete, where the action was more lively.

Eastern theater: June 19: British airplanes were active, successfully

bombarding enemy encampments in the valley of the Struma north of Petrenik. The artillery was quite active in the region of Mayadag, the Tcherna Bend and north of Monastir. Several enemy reconnaissances were repulsed in the Lynnitza zone, on the Tcherna and between lakes Presba and Ochrida.

Wednesday's morning statement follows:

The Germans last night strongly

bombed the French positions between the Ailette River and Laffaux Mills. Intermittent artillery actions occurred east of Chevreux Wood and northwest of Rethim. In the Champagne the night was marked by heavy artillery duels. Attacks on the French post at Mont Tetu and in the region of Mont Carnillet were repulsed. West of Mont Carnillet the bombardment was followed by a German attack, which was dispersed by French fire. The German infantry was driven back to its trenches. Patrol skirmishes occurred in Lorraine.

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In an interview with press representatives M. Terestchenko, the Foreign Minister, said the Allies clearly and sympathetically understood the Provisional Government's efforts and were putting no pressure upon them. On all questions they spoke candidly to their Allies without misunderstanding.

M. Terestchenko also touched on the

Inter-Allied conference which was necessary as a result of the revolution to enable them to arrive at a common point of view. In this matter, America was in a special position, having concluded no treaties with the Allies. The Provisional Government were communicating with the American Mission with perfect frankness, giving them every opportunity of fully acquainting themselves with the state of affairs in Russia. On the question of diplomatic representatives abroad he pointed out the Provisional Government's powers would only continue valid till the calling of the Constituent Assembly and appointments were made from that standpoint.

Mrs. Pankhurst has arrived in Petrograd and has had interviews with Elia Root and other members of the American Mission. A striking incident occurred on Tuesday when the commander of the Petrograd district reviewed the fully trained and equipped Petrograd women's battalion which will shortly proceed to the front.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)

The All-Russia Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates today unanimously resolved upon an immediate Russian offensive.

Eastern theater: In the Vale Putna sector (Romanian theater) we repulsed a Russian attack. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report.

Italian theater: On the Plateau Sette Comuni (Asiago sector) and in the Sugana valley between the Asiago Plateau and the Brenta River a new artillery battle has been in progress since yesterday morning. Elsewhere there is nothing of importance to report.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SHIPPING LOSSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—The report from General Headquarters is as follows:

The posts east of Monchy le Preux, from which our advanced detachments were compelled to withdraw on the occasion of the enemy attack against Infantry Hill on Monday morning, have now been reestablished by us.

Last night the enemy forces heavily

bombed our line immediately north of the Souchez River and delivered three counterattacks against the positions captured by us yesterday in that neighborhood. In each case their attacking troops were completely repulsed.

The statement issued on Wednesday night reads:

On the Arras battle front our troops gained ground slightly during the day south of the Cojeul River and also north of the Souchez River, where we captured 35 prisoners. In addition to the captures already reported, four German field guns were taken by us east of Messines in the course of our recent advance in this area on Thursday night.

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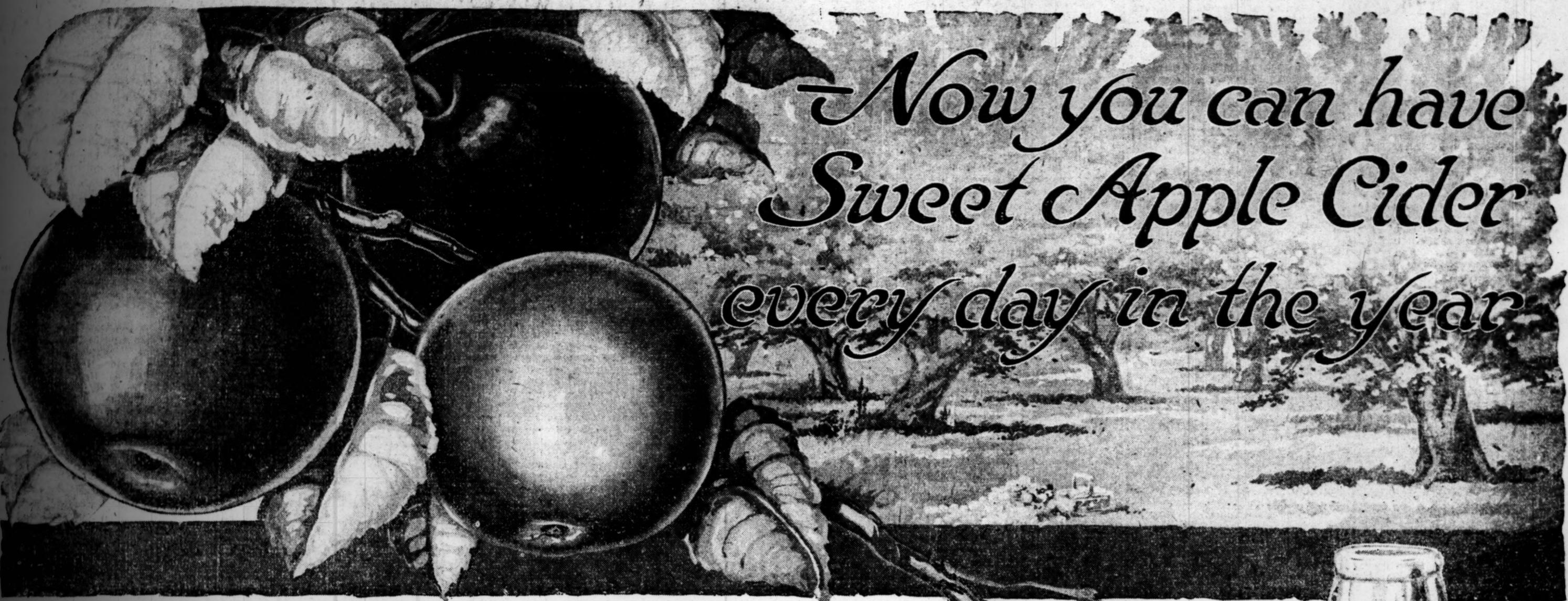
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*Now you can have
Sweet Apple Cider
every day in the year*

WHEN YOU SEE those big luscious apples hanging from the trees; when you pass orchards heavy with fruit—doesn't your mouth water for a glass of cider? You wish that autumn was here. But now you can have this delicious beverage any day in the year.

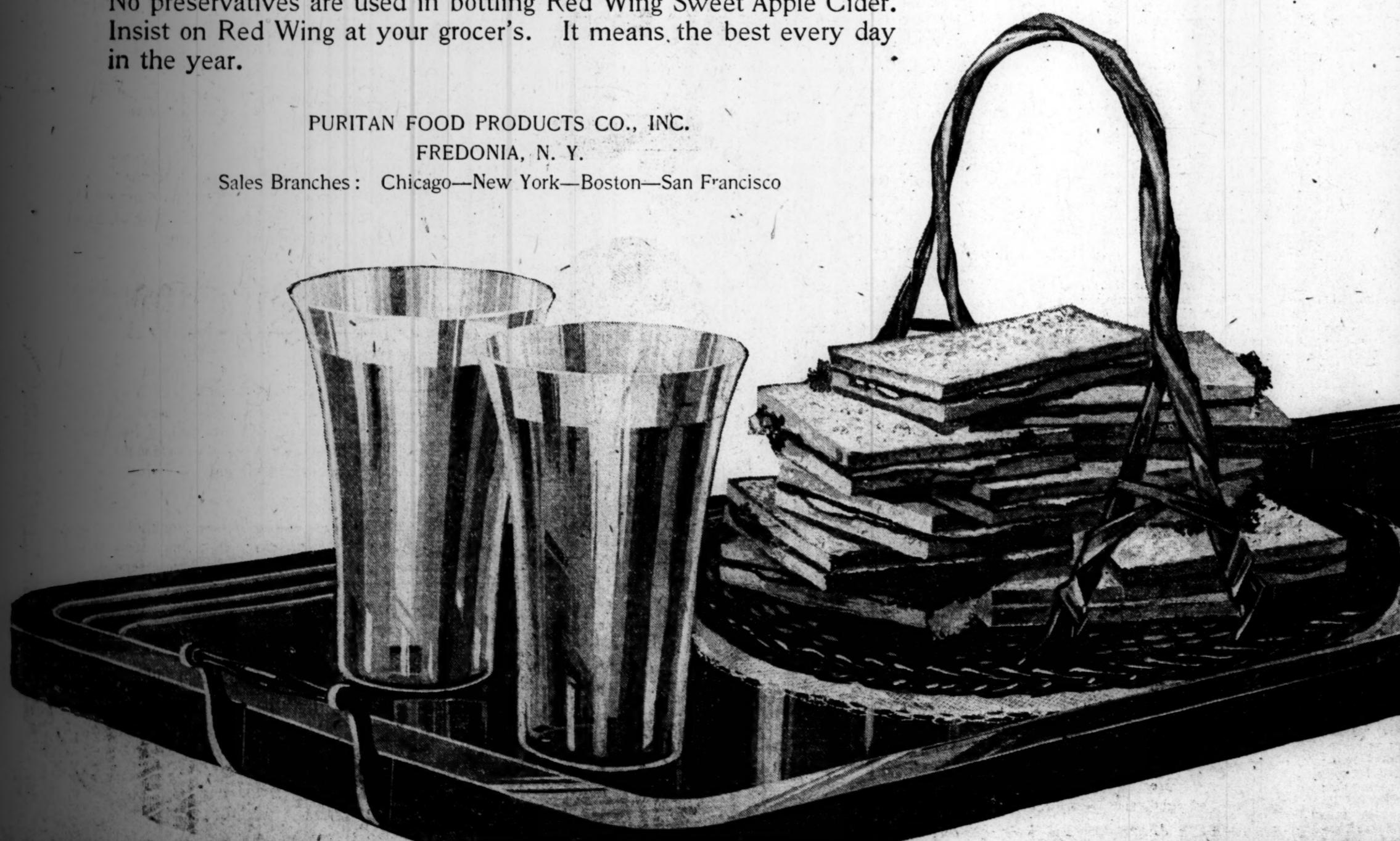
Try a bottle of Red Wing Sweet Apple Cider. You'll marvel at its sweetness and taste. Try it in April, in August or December. It always has that same refreshing, palate-pleasing taste of freshly crushed apples.

Red Wing Sweet Apple Cider is the pure, unfermented juice of New York State's finest apples. Besides that it is made by the same careful process that gives Red Wing Grape Juice its exceptional quality, purity and flavor.

No preservatives are used in bottling Red Wing Sweet Apple Cider. Insist on Red Wing at your grocer's. It means the best every day in the year.

PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., INC.
FREDONIA, N. Y.

Sales Branches: Chicago—New York—Boston—San Francisco



BOSTON SCHOOL EXERCISES OPEN

More Than 9000 Pupils Begin to Receive Their Diplomas at Graduation Observances Which Started This Morning

BELGIAN MISSION TO VISIT SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian Mission in the United States, is to address the Senate Friday, in response to an invitation extended by Vice-President Marshall.

Ambassador Bakhtmeteff, head of the Russian Mission, is to be received by the Senate next Tuesday. After calling on President Wilson at the White House Wednesday, the Russian Mission is today ready to begin its work. The social program includes dining at the White House tonight.

FOREIGN TRADE TALK MADE TO CREDIT MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following is an extract from an address delivered by Edward Ewing Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, before the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men at Kansas City, Mo., today.

"There are three fundamental reasons why the subject of foreign credit should be uppermost in our minds today; first, the tremendous growth of our foreign markets and the likelihood that many of these new markets will be permanent; second, the enormous destruction of capital now taking place which for many years to come will put a burden on the credit structure of world trade; and third, the fact that in this greatest and most desperate war of all history, the nations with which we are cooperating are anxious to conserve their limited supplies of gold, while many neutral nations from whom they and we are drawing supplies are either unable or unwilling to continue to furnish these supplies on the basis of future payment.

"We know from the limited amount of news that trickles through the Central Powers that very ambitious plans are being made to dominate the world's trade after the war. A speaker at an Austrian meeting of invited manufacturers is quoted as stating that plans have been perfected whereby after the war 120,000,000 people of the total population of Germany and Austria-Hungary, will buy their supplies from the rest of the world as a unit. We know that the various industries of Germany have been more consolidated into cooperating groups until virtually all German industry has united as one gigantic producing and selling agency, backed with the full power of the great German banks and the organization of the German Government.

Brighton High School has prepared a patriotic program. Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, will present the diplomas and George E. Brock will present the military certificates. At the East Boston High, Cudworth prizes will be awarded to Edward A. Cunningham, Miss Ruth Galvin, Miss Irene B. Gediman and Miss Elizabeth C. Forrest.

Miss Margaret Slattery of the State Board of Education is to give the address at the Girls High School exercises this evening. Her subject will be "Ten Years from Today." Judge Sullivan is to award the diplomas.

Maj. Frederick W. Bogan, member of the School Committee, will award military diplomas at the Dorchester High School and also the graduation diplomas.

OPPONENTS ATTACK ACTS OF MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a meeting of the Society for Lower Rents and the League for Municipal Ownership opponents of Mayor Mitchel attacked his administration as being controlled by a group of wealthy men more dangerous to the liberty of the people than the old-time bosses.

Frederick C. Leubuscher presided, and speakers included Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration; Frank Moss, one of the attorneys in the charities investigation; Bird S. Coler, William Lustgarten, Amos E. Pinchot and Benjamin C. Marsh. Mr. Pinchot said the Mayor had greatly respected privilege.

HOLLAND SENDING COMMISSION TO JAVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A Japanese delegation which went to Holland to confer, it is said, on the subject of Japan's reported desire to extend her influence over the Dutch Islands in the Pacific, have arrived here on their way back to Java. They are accompanied by a Dutch commission, which will investigate the situation in Java.

WHITE MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Forest Reservation Commission has approved the purchase of 51,916 acres of land in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachians for inclusion in the National Forests.

The White Mountain National Forest, 11,270 acres, chiefly in Carroll and Grafton counties, New Hampshire, were approved.

MISSION IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Italian mission was enthusiastically received in Philadelphia on Wednesday. The

GREAT ACTIVITY FOR RECRUITING

Regular Army Week Promises to Be Productive of Results in Massachusetts Where Many Forces Cooperate

Great activity throughout Massachusetts is in evidence today, the first of the regular Army Week, following the President's proclamation calling to the colors all unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 40. Many substations will be established in various parts of the State, and the cooperation of the town and city public safety committees is promised.

Col. Frank B. McCoy, in charge of the Boston district recruiting station, has been in conference with the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee for the last three days, and satisfactory arrangements have been completed. The issuance of striking posters, the work of some of the best artists, will form a part of the campaign.

Contrary to an impression given in some papers this morning, the Marine Corps has not all the men it wants, but is taking as many as can pass the physical examination. The statement issued was to the effect that the quota of 4000 men sought by the corps throughout the country was filled. The marines sent nine recruits to Philadelphia yesterday, the Army sent 40 men and the Navy accepted six and enlisted 15. Eight men were enlisted in the Fourth Reserve Engineers' Regiment, with headquarters in Barristers Hall, yesterday.

An appeal for volunteers to join the Tenth Reserve Engineers' Regiment, the regiment of woodsmen who will go to France under the United States Department of Agriculture, was issued by Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, yesterday. Recruits must be between the ages of 18 and 40 and must pass the regular Army physical examination. Enlistment will be for duration of war. The duty of the regiment will be to get out timber in France for use in trench making and other war purposes. Boston should furnish from 100 to 150 of the 328 men required from New England. But 70 men are now needed for the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G.

British Recruiting Office

The first man to enlist at the Boston British recruiting office for the British Navy took the train last night for New York from whence he will be shipped to England. Congratulations on the number and quality of the men being sent from here to Fredericton, N. B., are received daily from headquarters. Lieut. H. A. Seeley of the Kilties in charge of the Boston station will be relieved by a detail from the British office in New York the latter part of this week. Fifty men were sent off on last night's train. A miniature American flag is pinned on the hat of every man accepted by the Kilties. Recruiting for the aviation branch of the service goes on very slowly due to the strict qualifications necessary to enter this end of the Army.

Harvard Training Corps

Maj. Milton F. Davis, U. S. A., will represent the War Department at the Harvard Reserve Officer Training Corps Camp following the receipt of a telegram by President Lowell telling of the appointment. This will settle the doubt that has been expressed by many people as to whether or not the corps was to be a permanent institution. The plans laid out by the French officers will not be changed.

Truck Company Ordered Out

Motor Truck Company 51, Quartermaster Enlisted Reserve Corps, are ordered to report for duty at Ayer, where they will undergo instruction by members of Motor Truck Company 38 of the regular Army just arrived from the border. Men from Company 51 will fill up the many vacancies in Company 38. This will be the first New England force to go into camp at Ayer for instruction purposes. Eight of the ten truck companies in New England are mustered into service and are awaiting orders to mobilize, and the remaining two companies should be mustered in within a week.

Torpedo Testing Barge Launched

Torpedo Testing Barge No. 1 was launched at the Charlestown Navy Yard this afternoon. A launching party consisted of officers of the yard and their families. Miss Sylvia Simmers, daughter of Assistant Naval Constructor Clayton W. Simmers, named the vessel. While the barge glided into the water the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Immediately following the launching the keel for a fuel ship was laid at the yard by children of officials. The first ship was driven by Frank Lyon and Clayton W. Simmers Jr., and the second by Hyland Lyon and Richard Simmers. John Hasbrouck, nephew of Commander Richard D. Hasbrouck, captain of the yard, supervised the work.

Tech Men to Begin Duty

Fifty members of the class of 1917 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who have been taking the special course in naval architecture, extending over a period of 10 weeks, have been selected to start duty at shipyards and navy yards throughout the country June 30. The students were picked out of a class of 360. Four of them have been assigned to the Charlestown Navy Yard.

DECREASE IN LABOR DEMAND

Decrease in the demand for labor in Massachusetts in the quarter ending March 31, as compared with the previous quarter, is reported by the Bu-

reau of Statistics, labor division. This was said to be in part due to less activity in the building trades because of weather conditions and the scarcity and high cost of building materials, and in part to some curtailment in the boot and shoe industry during the usual "between-seasons" period. Although shipments of war materials to foreign countries were somewhat reduced, the demand for similar materials by the United States offset this.

RECORDS APPEAR IN BONDING CASE

Counsel Hurlburt for Boston Finance Commission Examines Books and Checks When Hearing Is Resumed Today

Books, checks, stubs of checks and other papers and records of Peter J. Fitzgerald and Edwin P. Fitzgerald, his son, are being examined today by Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Boston Finance Commission, in the course of the investigation which the commission is now conducting into the city of Boston's bonding and insuring business. It has been shown by the Finance Commission that Peter J. Fitzgerald, who is father-in-law of Francis L. Daly, a former business partner of Mayor Curley, has secured the bulk of the bonding and liability insuring business of the city since he became city agent of the National Surety Company in March, 1914.

The Finance Commission and its special counsel are trying to come to some accurate estimate of the profits made by the two Fitzgeralds, and at yesterday afternoon's hearing in the school committee rooms in Mason Street some six checks made out by Edwin P. Fitzgerald in favor of Francis L. Daly were the subject of long scrutiny and detailed questioning. Mr. Fitzgerald insisted that they had nothing to do with insuring or bonding but were personal matters.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who has been an attorney for nine years, insisted that the payments represented by the checks were as counsel for Mr. Daly as a collector and two of them represented moneys paid to Mr. Fitzgerald as mortgagee in place of Mr. Daly. Another check, this one for \$2500, was declared to be for stock in the Roxbury National Bank of which Mr. Daly is president. The stock was not produced by Mr. Fitzgerald nor were any receipts. The witness insisted that he trusted his brother-in-law and that he knew his money was safe.

Witness also admitted that the mortgage he had signed in place of Mr. Daly was for \$3400, and that he had kept the money for months afterwards, probably drawing daily balance interests on it, until he was released by a detail from the British office in New York the latter part of this week. Fifty men were sent off on last night's train. A miniature American flag is pinned on the hat of every man accepted by the Kilties. Recruiting for the aviation branch of the service goes on very slowly due to the strict qualifications necessary to enter this end of the Army.

No attempt was made to deny Mayor Curley's friendship for the bonding agent and his son. Mr. Fitzgerald, the younger, said that he never spoke to the Mayor about helping Peter J. Fitzgerald get city of Boston business. He said he knew the Mayor very well, and believed the Mayor would do more for his father if the subject were mentioned between them.

NEW YORK WELCOMES ITALIAN ENVOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thousands of Italian flags are displayed throughout the city today in honor of the Italian War Commission, which arrives for a three days' stay this afternoon. From the Battery the visitors will be escorted to City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel will welcome them. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will address them also.

MILK ADVANCE SUSPENDED

Before accepting or rejecting the demand of the New England Milk Producers for an increase from 50 to 55 cents a can for milk f. o. b. in New England, H. P. Good & Son, one of the large Boston dealers, announced last night that it had held a conference with representatives of the farmers and had reached an agreement that the date on which a revision of prices takes effect should be held in abeyance pending a readjustment of the present system of buying.

CHEMISTS TO BE IN BOSTON

Chemical engineers and manufacturers from all parts of the United States will meet in Boston on Sept. 10, 11 and 12, to take part in the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Chemical Society. The convention will be under the direction of the northeastern section, of which Dr. Henry P. Talbot, head of the department of chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the chairman.

SOMERVILLE FESTIVAL

Patriotism was the keynote of the program given yesterday by Somerville school children in the postponed annual festival on Somerville Field, West Somerville. The program opened with a march by 2000 pupils. American flags were displayed by members of Post 139 G. A. R. Dances, military exercises, patriotic songs and athletic games composed the rest of the program. Mayor Z. E. Cliff and other prominent Somerville citizens were present.

JURORS MAKE GIFTS

In the third session of the Superior Court yesterday the jurors presented Judge Fessenden, the court officers and stenographer with gifts. The court will adjourn for the term on Friday.

CROWD TEARS DOWN BANNERS

Suffragists Hoist Canvas Signs at White House Gate Denouncing President Wilson and Elihu Root

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Amid the cheers of a small crowd, a banner denouncing the President and Elihu Root, placed at the Northeast gate of the White House today by suffragists was torn down by two men five minutes after it appeared. The sign, held by Miss Catherine Morey of Boston and Miss Lucy Burns of Brooklyn, was identical in wording with the one which was destroyed yesterday.

Immediately the sign was placed at the gate a crowd of about 50, jeering and hooting, assembled. A man who refused to give his name, went forward and tore away the lower part of the sign. The upper portion was next torn off by George B. Montgomery of Richmond, Va., who participated in the small riot yesterday.

The remnants were seized by police, who made no attempt to interfere with the destruction of the banner.

Immediately after the first flags were torn to bits, a duplicate of the denunciatory banner addressed to the Russian commission was put up at the West gate. The crowd made a rush forward and the sign went down. A big crowd had assembled shortly after noon along the entire front of the White House to witness the erection of the third banner addressed to the Russian commission. It failed to appear at the scheduled time.

While the throng was waiting, a Mrs. Richardson ran up to the yellow pennant, ripped it from the flagstaff and threw it to the crowd, which trampled it. Another banner held by Mrs. R. D. Heacock was similarly treated. Both pickets were roughly handled and both began to weep.

Mrs. Richardson, leader of the attack, was taken to headquarters by Policewoman Farling. No charge was immediately placed against her.

Picketing Not Approved

Suffrage Association Does Not Favor Washington Method

Picketing in behalf of suffrage for women, such as has been undertaken in Washington by the National Women's Party, is not approved by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with which the Massachusetts Suffrage Association is allied. In response to a request for her opinion of the incident in Washington, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts association said: "I think it was foolish to display the banner appealing to the Russian mission, but at the same time the action of the women was lawful and those who attacked their banner and tore it to pieces were acting in an illegal and disgraceful manner. The way the women were treated was shameful."

HOUSE FOOD BILL DEBATE TO TERMINATE

(Continued from page one)

trust the President with the powers which the food administration bill proposes to confer. He acts in the daylight and without a selfish interest. No President would abuse such a power."

Mr. Bryan is on his way to Kentucky and other Mississippi Valley states, where he will lecture at a number of chautauquas. He is urging increased food production as well as calling upon the people to furnish the money required to carry on the war. He recently completed a lecture trip through the Southwest from the Mississippi River to the Pacific coast.

Constitutional Amendment

Introduced in National House to Allow Food Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Laguardia of New York today introduced a constitutional amendment in the House, the aim of which is to give the Government power to control the regulation, distribution and conservation of food and food products. The amendment, if adopted, would give the Government power to enforce at any time such legislation as is now included in the Lever Food Bill.

Mr. Laguardia, in introducing his amendment, defended the Lever bill, but asserted that the Government should have power to enforce at any time legislation that would keep prices of food and other necessities of life within a reasonable range. The representative stated that it did not require a professor of political economy to observe that the prices of foodstuffs within the past few years have been out of all proportion to the laws of supply and demand.

ITALIAN MISSION PROGRAM ARRANGED

Plans for entertaining the Italian Mission to the United States, in Boston next Monday, were outlined yesterday at a meeting of residents of the city, including a large gathering of Italian citizens, in the old aldermanic chamber, at City Hall. The present program is as follows:

7:30 A. M.—Envoy arrives in Boston and are tendered breakfast by city.

10 A. M.—Reception in Hall of Flags at State House, followed by motor

trip to points of historical interest, a visit to the navy yard, and possibly to Mrs. John L. Gardner's palace, with luncheon at the Fore River Works.

3 P. M.—Military and civic parade.

4:30—Reception at Boston Public Library or Art Museum.

6:30—Reception and dinner at Coplay Plaza Hotel, to be tendered by the city or State.

A representative of Commandant Rusk announced that the Navy would do its utmost to contribute to the parade; and Lieut.-Col. John H. Dunn of the Ninth made a like announcement on behalf of Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

6:30—Reception and dinner at Coplay Plaza Hotel, to be tendered by the city or State.

The fund will apply to the establishment of two lectureships, designed primarily for the alumni of Dartmouth College, and open to students of the college or friends who may wish to utilize the advantages of the scheme as proposed. Mr. Moore is one of the trustees of the college, and is a graduate of the class of 1877, which has been celebrating its fortieth anniversary this week. The lectureships will be known as "The Dartmouth Alumni Lectureships on the Gurnsey Center Moore Foundation," and they are established in memory of Mr. Moore's son, a member of the class of 1894.

The proposed lectures will be given annually

VICTORY WON BY DAUNTLESS MEN

Former Secretary of War Garrison, in Address at Brown Says Spirit of America Will Conquer in the World Conflict

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"America is face to face with the most momentous moment of her history," declared former Secretary Lindley M. Garrison, at the after-dinner exercises of the Brown University commencement on Wednesday. "No loyal American," he said, "can doubt the only subject for immediate debate here, and that subject is how to make efficient all the forces of America to win the war for America."

"If this great democracy, typical as it is of the democratic spirit throughout the world, cannot or will not give every ounce within its power to preserve the essence of its being, then democracies will perish and should perish because they will prove themselves unequal to the task they have undertaken to accomplish. No nation that is not self-respecting and respected can survive or should survive. No people of a nation are fit to hold their place in the van who do not do their essential duty when their nation is imperiled."

"Tremendous as is the importance of money in warfare, enormous as is the part played by food conservation and the ingenuity of inventive genius, powerful as are machinery and implements of war made thereby, potent as are the appeals of patriotic men, and valuable as are the acts of disinterested statesmen, wars are not won solely by money or food supply, or machinery or inventive genius, or big guns or little guns or tanks or acts of statesmanship. Wars are won by men—by determined men—by dauntless men—by men animated with the spirit which nothing can quench—by men who will not be denied of their purpose."

"The men of America must win this war. They must exhibit that spirit, and they must once and for all make safe the liberties of this country against foreign aggression. Never again must a foreign power doubt that we mean it when we say: 'Hands off. We recognize no dictation and no dictator.'"

Mr. Garrison declared that the war was not a contest of statesmen or diplomats. "It is a fight of nation against nation, and the nation with the best spirit will win. It is the spirit of America which will insure a victory. That spirit must be in the breast of all of us; it must animate and direct every man, every woman and every child that owes allegiance to America—the spirit to do or to die that liberty may live. The spirit that makes great the smallest of us. That makes us forget ourselves and our own petty personal interests and makes us devote our all to the nation and the nation's interests. The spirit which so fills us with ardor and zeal for the thing for which we fight that we forget all else until victory is won. A dauntless spirit which will not be denied."

"We are fighting a courageous foe—a foe that has been trained and equipped and attuned for victory. A nation made powerful and ominous in its power by the spirit of its people. A nation that has willed to dominate and that will dominate unless defeated. And its domination means the end of our liberty. The spirit which must animate us to victory must be the unanimous, universal spirit of our whole people."

University of Wisconsin

Exercises at Camp Scheduled for Enlisted Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Harrison J. Hunt of the MacMillan expedition has returned to this city and confirmed recent reports from the explorer and his companions in the North, but says that they have food to last only until August. The bird relief ship will therefore sail soon.

FUNDS FOR HOME GUARD

MALDEN, Mass.—Instead of purchasing fireworks for the observance of Independence Day, the City Council of Malden has voted to transfer the appropriation of \$500 made for that purpose in the annual budget to the account of the Home Guards and other military organizations. Announcement is made by the Malden Public Safety Committee that upwards of 75 acres of land are now under cultivation in the city.

LEADER URGES INITIATIVE PLAN

Joseph Walker of Brookline Opens Discussion on Proposed Amendment to the Constitution at Committee Hearing

"That the people shall have the opportunity finally, in the last analysis, to decide what laws they shall and shall not have" was declared to be the essential fundamental of the initiative and referendum by Delegate Joseph Walker of Brookline in opening the discussion of this proposed amendment to the State constitution, at a public hearing today in room 237 at the State House before the committee on initiative and referendum of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

While the general subject of the initiative and referendum was open for discussion, the specific topic was the amendment recently filed by Delegate Walker on behalf of the Union for a Progressive Constitution. Mr. Walker explained the details of the proposition and replied to arguments which have been made against it.

The hearing was the first to be held by the convention. John W. Cummings, chairman of the committee on initiative and referendum, presided. About 50 spectators, including some of the foremost leaders in the initiative and referendum movement, were present; also a few of the conspicuous opponents.

Following Mr. Walker's detailed explanation of the plan, Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard considered the subject in its relation to the development of popular government. He contended that the initiative and referendum would not overthrow representative government but would rather assure real representative government, which, he believed, the people had secured to date only in a very imperfect manner.

Objectors to permitting the people to enjoy the right of deciding questions of legislation for themselves were said to have forgotten a most important fundamental of free government, namely, the right on the part of a superior to overrule his agent.

The plan considered today provides that 25,000 voters, by signing petitions in behalf of the passage of a particular constitutional amendment, may, in case two successive legislatures decline to agree to the amendment and provided 5000 additional signatures are filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, have the amendment in question submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection.

In like manner, a proposed law which the Legislature declines to pass shall be referred to the people on petition of 15,000. In the first instance provided 5000 signatures are filed with the Secretary.

The referendum part of the plan is intended to allow the voters to defeat laws which the Legislature has passed. It is provided first that no law passed by the Legislature, except certain emergency measures, shall take effect until 90 days after enactment. If within this period 15,000 signatures of qualified voters are filed in opposition to a particular law, the operation of this law is suspended, and the law is submitted to the voters, who may reject it by a majority negative vote.

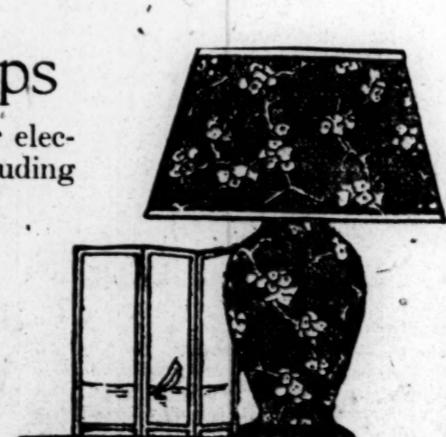
The plan contains detailed provisions regarding the manner of and time for securing, circulating and filing petition blanks.

In explanation of the plan, Mr. Walker stated that the Union for a Progressive Constitution had drafted a conservative form of the initiative and referendum as it was possible to draft and to retain at the same time the essential provisions. At present the people can have no law which the Legislature is not willing to pass. This, he said, was all wrong. Today there is absolutely no appeal from the numbers.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

The New England Conservatory of Music senior class gave its concert in Jordan Hall last night. The program consisted of instrumental and vocal numbers.

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Bay State Tire Co., 300 Columbus Ave.
Berkley Garage, Inc., 188 Franklin St.
Buick Boston Co., 97 Massachusetts Ave.
Bishop Motor Sales Co., 601 Beacon St.
Bissell Motor Sales Co., 122 Franklin St.
Brazil, M. A., 122 Cummings St.
Bowman, J. W. C., Miner St.
Brayton Hill Garage, Inc., 106 Garden St.
Bremner, Garage Co., 105 Northampton St.
Cadillac Auto Co. of Boston, 694 Commonwealth Ave.
Cudliffe Auto Co. of Boston, 121 Franklin St.
Charlton St. Garage, 24 Charlton St.
Dugan, John M., 101 Concord St.
Eaton, C. C., 108 West Brookline St.
Flanders, C. B., 108 West Brookline St.
Garfield Motor Truck Co., 900 Commonwealth Ave.
Gibson, K. L., 100 Franklin St.
Grogan, W., 321 Columbus Ave.
Granatelli, Leon, Huntington Ave.
Granatelli, K. L., 100 Franklin St.
Hall, Marshall B., 17 Clarenceon St.
Hall, Marshall B., 205 Northampton St.
Harrington, W. H., 100 Franklin St.
Hessney, W. F., 12 Harcourt St.
Hessney Motor Co., 751 Franklin St.
Hickox, W. T., 100 Franklin St.
Hanson, A. L., 12 Bickerstaff St.
Hawley-Cowan Co., 570 Commonwealth Ave.
Interstate Boston Co., 132 Massachusetts Ave.
J. M. Hayes Motor Co., 1100 Commonwealth Ave.
Jenkins, D. F., 31 Mary's St.
Judd, J. L., 685 Beacon St.
Leverett Field Motor Truck Co., 305 Commonwealth Ave.
Kenneon Garage, Commonwealth Ave.
Ladd Motor Co., Inc., 650 Franklin St.
Laline Company, W. E., 705 Beacon St.
Linscott Motor Co., 550 Commonwealth Ave.
Lyon, J. B., 100 Franklin St.
Maguire, J. W. C., Harcourt St.
McCarthy, J. W., 100 Franklin St.
McCarthy-Meyer Co., 16 Harcourt St.
Moore, Blader & White, 53 Stanhope St.
Morgan, W. H., 100 Franklin St.
Motor Mart Garage, Park Square.
Munson Garage, 11 Munson St.
New England Velt. Co., 80 Brookline Ave.
Nevins, C. C., 100 Franklin St.
O'Lalor Auto Co., 60 Stanhope St.
Palmer-Detroit Co., 100 Franklin St.
Regent Garage, Lansdowne St.
Robert's Garage Co., Inc., 323 Franklin St.
Rockwell, C. P., Inc., 640 Commonwealth Ave.
Signal Motor Truck Co., 940 Commonwealth Ave.
Smith, Bryant & Co., Inc., 601 Beacon St.
Snow, Constance & McBeth, Inc., 142 Mary's St.
Somerset Garage, 3 Maitland St.
White Co., The, 341 Newbury St.
Wing, Frank E., 104 Franklin St.
Wing, Frank E., 562 Commonwealth Ave.

EAST BOSTON
Ashmont Garage, 331 Talbot Ave.
Centre St. Garage, 150 Centre St.
Columbus Road Garage, 530 Columbus Road.
Cutter, W. B., 188 Franklin St.
Dorchester Yacht Club, 329 Franklin St.
Geneva Ave. Garage, 40 Geneva Ave.
Granite Ave. Garage, 17 Granite Ave.
Harvard Garage, 100 Harvard Ave.
Henry, M. J., 1140 Washington St.
Lyons, Jas. T., 107 Franklin St.
Mackay, J. L., 1140 Washington St.
Savin Hill Yacht Club, Savin Hill.
Silipino, John, 862 Franklin St.
Simsbury, C. H., 100 Franklin St.
Indiana Corner Garage, 610 Columbia Road.
Walnwright's Garage, 288 Minot St.
Weaver, W. S., 30 Brance St.

EVERETT
Boulevard Auto Sta., W. L. Turner, Prop., 677 Bennington St.
Carr, J. A., 7 Valley St.
Food Service Sta., Jos. Hicks, Prop., 452 Bennington St.
Orient Auto Station, T. R. Rawson, Prop., Orient Heights.
Orient Heights Yacht Club, Baywater St.
Sumner St. Garage, J. Racine, Prop., 341 Sumner St.

FORTRESS HILLS
Brady, P. J., 91 Morton St.

HYDE PARK
Hyde Park Garage, 125 Hyde Park Ave.
Norfolk Garage, Dan St.

JAMAICA PLAIN
Beaufort Garage, 530 Center St.
Columbus Garage, 425 So. Huntington Ave.
Clem's, Rock Garage, 100 Franklin St.
Foster, Robert, Inc., 804 Franklin St.
Woolbourne Auto Station, Hyde Park Ave.
Yule, B. W., 139 Lamartine St.

MALDEN
Mather Garage, 137 Eastgate Ave.
Maplewood Garage, 108 Main St.
Morton & Co., Mountain Ave.
Parkswood Co., Inc., 100 Washington St.
Sampon, Wm. F., 1 Winter St.
National Garage, Inc., 100 Franklin St.
Perkins, C. E., 305 Broadway.
Pierotti, & Sons, M., 302 Main St.

FOREST HILLS
Brady, P. J., 91 Morton St.

HYDE PARK
Hyde Park Garage, 125 Hyde Park Ave.

NORFOLK
Norfolk Garage, Dan St.

ROXBURY
Brown, C. H., 103 Elm St.
Brownsdale, A. M., 18 Everett St.
Everett, S. J., 100 Franklin St.
Fitzgerald, F. A., 1653 Parkway.
McDevitt, J. F., Cor. Elm St. & Woodlawn Ave.
Mystic Garage, 24 Myrtle Ave.
National Garage, Inc., 100 Franklin St.
Perkins, C. E., 305 Broadway.
Pierotti, & Sons, M., 302 Main St.

WILTON
Mather Garage, 137 Eastgate Ave.
Maplewood Garage, 108 Main St.
Morton & Co., Mountain Ave.
Parkswood Co., Inc., 100 Washington St.
Sampon, Wm. F., 1 Winter St.
National Garage, 100 Franklin St.
Perkins, C. E., 305 Broadway.
Wethergreen, J. C., Center St.

MATTHEW
Blue Hill Ave. Garage, 137 Eastgate Ave.
Downey, Julia N., Cor. Almont & Walk Hill Ave.
Ford, D. J., Cor. Harvard & Walk Hill Sts.
Mattawan Sq. Garage, 100 Franklin St.
Speedwell Garage, 100 Franklin St.

NEEDHAM
Central Garage, 127 Middlesex Ave.
Emerson, Rubel, Elm St.
Flynn, J. J., 107 Myrtle Ave.
Morton & Co., 100 Franklin St.
Parkswood Co., Inc., 100 Washington St.
Sampon, Wm. F., 1 Winter St.
Sheppard, Henry, 198 Cross St.
Terminal Garage, 239 Main St.
West End Garage, 50 Commercial St.
Wethergreen, J. C., Center St.

ROXBURY
Central Garage, 127 Middlesex Ave.
Emerson, Rubel, Elm St.
Flynn, J. J., 107 Myrtle Ave.
Morton & Co., 100 Franklin St.
Parkswood Co., Inc., 100 Washington St.
Sampon, Wm. F., 1 Winter St.
Sheppard, Henry, 198 Cross St.
Terminal Garage, 239 Main St.
West End Garage, 50 Commercial St.
Wethergreen, J. C., Center St.

ATLANTIC
Fratus, Joseph, 394 Hancock St.

BELMONT
Dunnsford, Isaac, 365 Concord Ave.
Forsythe & Mickelson, Pleasant St.

BRIGHTON
Anthony & Pilling, 205 Washington St.
Brighton Center Garage, 381 Market St.
Burke, N. L., 154 North Harvard St.
McVey, J. W., 100 Franklin St.
Moore, William A., Oak Square.
Hove Contracting Co., Washington St.

BROOKLINE
Beaconsfield Garage, Regent Circle.
Brandon Garage, 648 Washington St.
Carr, W. C., 100 Franklin St.
Coolidge Corner Garage, 30 Marion St.
Corey Road Garage, 112 Corey Road.
Dugan's Garage, 50 Boylston St.
Fleming, J. W., 67 Washington St.
Hill, H. B., 12 Sheafe St.
Hume Canning Co., Inc., 929 Commonwealth Ave.
Merrill, J. W., 100 Franklin St.
Miller, G. M., 50 Washington St.
Perry Garage, 30 Washington St.
Regent Garage, 100 Franklin St.
Storer, George H., 11 Pearl St.
Turner's Garage, 42 Aspinwall Ave.

CAMBRIDGE
Amen Garage, 205 Prospect St.
Barber, R. L. & Bro., 10 Vassar St.
Bentley Garage, 100 Franklin St.
Brooks, W. F., 553 Mt. Auburn St.
Buick Boston Co., 150 Mt. Auburn St.
Cutter, W. B., 188 Franklin St.
Cutter, W. B., 205 Franklin St.
Cutter, W. B., 218 Franklin St.
Linscott Motor Co., 32 Whittier St.
Lyons, J. B., & Son, 33 Worthington St.
Olson's Garage, 14 Walnut St.
Roxbury Hardware Co., 314 Roxbury St.

ROSLINDALE
Aheren, D. J., 4030 Washington St.
Roxindale Garage, 818 Roxbury St.

ROXBURY
Beacon Auto Machine Co., 21 Hampshire St.
Cutter, W. B., 2370 Washington St.
Dudley Garage, 350 Dudley St.
Federal Oil Co., 969 Massachusetts Ave.
Humboldt Garage, 123 Humboldt Ave.
Lansdowne Garage, 118 Lansdowne St.
Linscott Motor Co., 32 Whittier St.
Lyons, J. B., & Son, 33 Worthington St.
Olson's Garage, 14 Walnut St.
Roxbury Hardware Co., 314 Roxbury St.

SOMERVILLE
Athletic Motor & Supply Co., College Ave.
Auto Parts & Ware Co., 62 Temple St.
Avery, Harold, Wm. 108 Highland Ave.
Bowen, L. W., 14 Broad Street.
Bordley, H. E., 18 Hornblower St.
Carr, Auto Co., Regent, 10 Holland St.
Clark, W. L., 240 Pearl St.
Davis Square Auto Station, 57 Day St.
Fleming, J. W., 100 Franklin St.
Gallagher, J. E., 22 Marshall St.
Hill-Michie Co., Inc., 297 Medford St.
Hudson, Harold, Janes St.
Knowles, H. F., 127 Pearson Road.
Mystic Ave. Garage, Mystic Ave.
Prager Garage, Prager St.
Somerville Garage, 208 Broadway.
Teele Square Garage, 12 Newbury St.
Winslow Ave. Garage, 84 Winslow Ave.

SOUTH BOSTON
Adams Express Co., 680 Worcester St.
City Point Garage, 234 Essex St.
Columbus Yacht Club, Strandway.
New England Iron Works Co., 24 Farnsworth St.
Richmond Garage, 100 Franklin St.
South Bay Garage, 409 Dorchester St.

WEST ROXBURY
MacKenzie, John, 174 Spring St.
Peter, Chas. L., 5178 Washington St.
West Roxbury Garage, 119 Park St.
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At the Classics

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FINAL HONORS

In the Classics

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DEGREES FOR HARVARD MEN

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W. A. Hill, A. B. 1914.
Walter Hinckle, A. B. (Williams Coll.) 1914.
B. D. Holt, A. B. (Bowdoin Coll.) 1912.
C. A. Howes, A. B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1911.
G. D. Howie, A. B. 1911.
E. C. Huntington, Jr., A. B. (Colgate Univ.) 1914.
H. du N. Jones, A. B. (Williams Coll.) 1914.
G. S. Kahn, S. B. 1913.
P. P. Keller, Jr., A. B. (Cornell Univ.) 1913.
A. C. Keley, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.
J. V. Kline, A. B. (Juniata Coll.) 1914.
E. P. Kohl, A. B. (Univ. of Wisconsin) 1913.
Arnold Leonard, A. B. (Univ. of Missouri) 1914.
A. M. Levinson, A. B. (Univ. of Missouri) 1914.
J. A. Levy, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.
E. L. Levy, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1911, A. B. (Univ. of Oxford) 1914.
S. H. Lewis, A. B. 1915.
N. W. Little, A. B. (Univ. of Pittsburgh) 1914.
L. H. Lynch, A. B. (Ohio Wesleyan Univ.) 1913, A. M. (Columbia Univ.) 1914.
R. S. McCabe, A. B. (Johns Hopkins Univ.) 1911.
F. R. McCook, A. B. (Williams Coll.) 1914.
Joseph McGill, A. B. (Pennsylvania Coll.) 1914.
J. J. McGovern, A. B. (Brown Univ.) 1914.
M. M. Manning, S. B. (Iowa State Coll.) 1914.
M. S. Mattuck, A. B. 1914.
Shackelford Miller, Jr., A. B. (Princeton Univ.) 1914.
Vaughn Miller, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.
C. van S. Mitchell, A. B. (Princeton Univ.) 1914.
J. H. Mitchell, A. B. (Amherst Coll.) 1914.
Naum Morris, A. B. and A. M. (Brown Univ.) 1914.
James Morrow, A. B. (Rutgers Coll.) 1914.
D. DeW. Needham, A. B. (Grinnell Coll.) 1914.
T. D. Neshit, A. B. 1915.
Waldo Noyes, A. B. 1914.
W. F. Noyes, A. B. 1915.
K. F. Painter, A. B. 1914.
D. M. Parker, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.
J. E. Pease, A. B. (Bates Coll.) 1911.
W. A. Peckham, A. B. 1914.
J. A. D. Penniman, A. B. (Johns Hopkins Univ.) 1914.
P. G. Pennoyer, A. B. 1914.
C. G. Petersen, A. B. 1914.
M. N. Plowthorpe, A. B. (Clark Coll.) 1914.
Shelton Pliny, A. B. (Princeton Univ.) 1914.
P. W. Pogue, A. B. (Univ. of Illinois) 1914.
L. H. Prince, S. B. (Knox Coll.) 1914.
A. Z. Pyles, A. B. 1910.
C. A. Quintrell, A. B. (Western Reserve Univ.) 1913.
A. L. Rabbe, A. B. (Indiana Univ.) 1914.
T. H. Reynolds, A. B. (Colby Coll.) 1914.
J. F. Rhodes, A. B. (Univ. of Missouri) 1914.
L. M. Rieser, A. B. (Univ. of Michigan) 1914.
P. B. Roberts, A. B. 1914.
A. W. Rockwood, A. B. (Williams Coll.) 1914.
C. McP. A. Rogers, S. B. (Univ. of Alabama) 1912, LL.B. (ibid.) 1913.
E. R. Rogers, A. B. 1913.
K. C. Rorall, A. B. (Univ. of North Carolina) 1914.
Marion Rushton, A. M. 1914.
L. M. Russell, A. B. 1914.
Leverett Saltontall, A. B. 1914.
K. A. Sanson, A. B. (Wesleyan Univ.) 1914.
G. A. Sanson, A. B. 1914.
Norman Schaff, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.
A. M. Schaufler, A. B. (Williams Coll.) 1913.
E. H. Schmid, A. B. (St. John's Univ.) 1913.
R. J. Scully, A. B. 1907.
G. H. Seuler, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.
C. P. Sheehan, A. B. (Holy Cross Coll.) 1914.
S. P. Sheffey, A. B. (Southwestern Univ.) 1912.
J. I. Shepard, Ph.B. (Brown Univ.) 1914.
W. H. Shepardson, A. B. (Colgate Univ.) 1910, A. B. (Univ. of Oxford) 1913.
K. O. Shrewsbury, A. B. (Amherst Coll.) 1914.
Jean Sisson, A. B. 1914.
P. H. Smart, A. B. 1914.
C. L. Smidt, S. B. (Middlebury Coll.) 1913.
E. K. Smith, A. B. (Brown Univ.) 1914.
H. U. Smith, S. B. (Northwestern Univ.) 1910.
C. E. Snell, A. B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1912.
A. B. (Univ. of Oxford) 1915.
S. P. Snell, A. B. 1915.
E. B. Staples, A. B. 1914.
E. B. Starbuck, A. B. 1914.
R. P. Stout, A. B. (Moravian Coll.) 1914.
A. De L. Sutherland, A. B. (Ripon Coll.) 1913.
Rush Taggart, Jr., A. B. 1913.
J. D. Taylor, A. B. (Pomona Coll.) 1912.
A. B. (Harvard Univ.) 1914.
E. G. Thayer, A. B. 1915.
F. W. Thippett, A. B. (Princeton Univ.) 1914.
Oliver Toll, A. B. (Williams Coll.) 1912.
E. E. Tufts, Jr., A. B. (Bowdoin Coll.) 1912.
John Varney, A. B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1909.
Raphael Vicario, A. B. 1914.
R. F. Walker, A. B. (Trinity Coll.) 1914.
C. M. Walton, Jr., A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.
W. C. Warren, Jr., A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.
B. H. Weisbrod, A. B. (Cornell Univ.) 1914.
J. N. Welch, A. B. (Grinnell Coll.) 1914.
F. A. Whitney, A. B. 1910.
U. E. Wild, A. B. (Iowa State Teachers' Coll.) 1913.
R. S. Williams, A. B. (Beloit Coll.) 1914.
D. E. Wilson, A. B. (Princeton Univ.) 1914.
R. W. Wilson, Jr., A. B. 1914.
R. F. Wrigley, A. B. (Univ. of Wisconsin) 1914.
A. H. Wurtz, A. B. (Western Reserve Univ.) 1913, S. B. (Univ. of California) 1914.
J. W. Zeller, Ph.B. (Iowa Wesleyan Coll.) 1912.

Univ.) 1900, A. M. (ibid.) 1915.
J. W. Reynolds, A. B. (Hiram Coll.) 1904, A. M. (ibid.) 1905.
S. T. M.
J. T. Addison, A. B. (Harvard Univ.) 1909, B. D. (Episcopal Theol. School) 1913.
H. Corley, A. B. (Bates Coll.) 1913, S. T. B. (Andover Theol. Seminary) 1915.
S. T. B. (Harvard Univ.) 1915, A. M. (ibid.) 1917.
F. S. Gavin, A. B. (Univ. of Cincinnati) 1912, A. M. (Columbia Univ.) 1914, B. D. (General Theol. Seminary) 1915.
F. S. Mackenzie, A. B. (McGill Univ.) 1914, A. M. (ibid.) 1916, B. D. (Presbyterian Coll. of Montreal) 1916.
J. F. Reed, A. B. (Univ. of Toronto) 1911, A. M. (ibid.) 1912, B. D. (Victoria Univ., Toronto) 1915.
G. B. Wellman, A. B. (Harvard Univ.) 1910, S. T. B. (Andover Theol. Seminary) 1916.

The following degrees were voted by the Corporation, and confirmed by the Board of Overseers, Feb. 26, 1917:

A. B.

Shreve Ballard, W. S. Mack, Jr.
G. C. Caner, cum R. P. Rodgers.
laude.
W. S. Simpkins.
Nelson, Philip E. Smiley.
R. H. Franzen, cum E. T. Townsend.
laude.
J. E. Towne, cum
laude.
W. T. Gorton, F. M. Weld.
C. H. Lane.
G. E. Leighton.

S. B.

Frederick Robinson, T. H. White, Jr.

A. B. (Out of Course)

As of the Class of 1916

Wallace Campbell, A. F. Leffingwell.
C. H. Chen, Danforth Miller.
T. L. DeCamp, A. G. Perez.
E. V. Flanagan, Livingston Porter.
D. Greene, W. C. Sanger, Jr.
R. F. Herrick, Jr., P. F. Scholfield.
R. S. C. King, G. W. Sullivan.
F. E. Large, Wendell Townsend.

C. O. J. Wheeler.

As of the Class of 1915

D. S. Campbell, Victor Levine.
C. S. Fleming.

As of the Class of 1913, H. C. Shaw; as of the class of 1911, W. D. Foley; as of the class of 1906, R. W. Brown, cum laude.

S. B. (Out of Course)

As of the class of 1913, H. C. Shaw; as of the class of 1911, Godfrey Preister, cum laude in German.

A. M.

G. T. Avery, A. B. (Univ. of Colorado) 1913.

W. M. Babcock, Jr., A. B. (Univ. of Minnesota) 1914, A. M. (ibid.) 1915.

K. C. Bezzelberger, S. B. (St. Louis Univ.) 1914.

E. B. Burgum, A. B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1915.

D. H. Corley, A. B. (Bates Coll.) 1913, S. T. B. (Andover Theol. Seminary) 1915.

K. G. Darling, A. B. (Pomona Coll.) 1914.

R. G. Darrow, A. B. 1915.

B. Gatin, A. B. (Leland Stanford Jr. Univ.) 1913.

G. W. Gignilliat, Jr., A. B. (Davidson Coll.) 1915.

J. H. Libby, A. B. (Univ. of Colorado) 1914.

C. E. McCorkle, Ph. B. (Ohio Univ.) 1909, A. M. (Clark Univ.) 1915.

J. W. McLean, A. B. 1915.

R. C. Phillips, Ph. B. (Brown Univ.) 1915.

V. B. Rhodenizer, A. B. (Univ. of Manitoba) 1913.

R. S. Thompson, A. B. (Brown Univ.) 1912, Chan-Chan Tsoo, A. B. (Univ. of California) 1915.

Ph. D.

S. F. Blake, A. B. 1913, A. M. 1913; subject: biology; special field, botany.

Charles Drechsel, S. B. (Univ. of Wisconsin) 1913, S. M. (ibid.) 1914; subject: biology; special field, botany.

L. R. Ford, A. B. (Univ. of Missouri) 1911, A. M. (ibid.) 1912, A. M. (Harvard Univ.) 1913; subject: mathematics; special field, analysis.

A. C. Redfield, S. B. 1914 (1913); subject: biology; special field, zoology.

R. C. Scott, A. B. (Montmout Coll.) 1904, A. M. (Harvard Univ.) 1908; subject: political science; special field, municipal government.

A. A.

P. A. Kober, M. Arch.

H. H. Barton, A. B. 1911.

M. B. Gulick, A. B. 1913.

P. C. Knowlton, Jr., S. B. B. Arch. (Univ. of Illinois) 1914.

L. L. B. (Out of Course)

Danforth Geer, Jr., A. B. (Williams Coll.) 1911, as of the class of 1915.

J. R. Higgins, A. B. (Clark Coll.) 1912, as of the class of 1915.

Myer Sadel, A. B. 1911, as of the class of 1915.

A. H. Young, A. B. (Albright Coll.) 1908, as of the class of 1915.

S. T. M.

A. E. Hetherington, A. B. (Manitoba Univ.) 1903, B. D. (Victoria Coll., Toronto) 1908.

THREE MILLION LOAN SUBSCRIBERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There were approximately 3,000,000 subscribers to the Liberty Loan—and the average subscription was \$1000, according to figures available at loan headquarters today.

The individual average of \$1000, it was pointed out, is higher than the loans heretofore floated by any of the belligerents. Germany, in five loan issues, has averaged only \$718 per subscriber. In her last loan England got only \$640 per participant. Her first loan—for \$2,229,575,792—does not count, because it was issued only to banks and to the wealthy citizens, and was in no sense a popular issue.

The full count of subscriptions had not yet been completed today.

HOUSE VOTES TO RECEIVE RUSSIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unanimous consent was today given by the House to invite Russia's diplomatic mission to appear before the House on Saturday. The mission since its arrival at the capital has been paying its respects to the heads of the various departments of the Government. On Wednesday the members of the mission were formally presented to President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall, and Secretaries Lansing and Baker. Special Ambassador B. A. Bakhmeteff, Diplomatic Secretary Soukine and Lieutenant-General Roop headed the mission.

S. T. M.

SKINNERS TO HAVE REUNION

The first meeting of the Skinner Kinns will be held in the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, on June 22 and 23 from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. each day, it is announced today.

A special military aspect was given



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Harris & Ewing

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice

British Ambassador to the United States and recipient of honorary degree from Harvard University.

HARVARD GIVES HONOR DEGREES

(Continued from page one)

the commencement program at noon when two battalions of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps paraded for the benefit of the alumni.

The battalions under the command of Captain Corder and Captain Bowen formed in line near Langdell Hall and crossing the street they marched around the yard and drew up at attention in front of the steps of the Widener Library where they were put through short drills. The battalions were given a great cheer by the alumni who were gathered on the library steps and in the Widener quadrangle.

While the regimental band played "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and "The Marseillaise," the battalions stood at attention, and large flags of all the Allies were floating in the breezes from the temporary staffs placed between the trees in the quadrangle. Many of the seniors attended the commencement exercises in khaki or other uniforms of the United States Army and Navy service. Among those attending the exercises were Franklin D. Roosevelt '04, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, and Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and staff.

From Sanders Theater the graduates, guests and university officers returned to the yard for the buffet luncheons. Owing to conditions, Thomas W. Lamont '92, chief marshal of the alumni, did not give the customary marshal's spread for the invited guests of the university and the recipients of honorary degrees. Instead the distinguished guests were entertained at the spread of the class of 1892.

A majority of the alumni attending the exercises today participated in the general alumni spread in the Widener quadrangle. The success of last year's innovation of a general spread was so highly commended by the graduates that it was repeated with equal success this year. Most of the classes had headquarters in the yard dormitories. A few of the classes, particularly the older ones, held class luncheons in the dormitories. A noticeable feature of the class spreads was the practically universal absence of the serving of liquors, only two classes being reported as serving liquor, contrary to the wishes of the Harvard Alumni Association.

At the conclusion of the parade of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps, the second assembly of the day was sounded for the formation of the academic procession in front of Massachusetts Hall for the parade to the Sever quadrangle for the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association at 2 o'clock. For the first time the seniors attended the alumni exercises upon the special invitation of the Alumni Association.

Prior to the formation of the procession a short musical program was given in the yard by the alumni chorus in conjunction with the band. A special section of the stands in the Sever

EDUCATIONAL

CHINA ADOPTS
NEW METHODS

Preoccupation in International Affairs Does Not Prevent Constructive Work—Dr. Koo Describes the New Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Most of the information from China in recent months has concerned the new republic's international relations and its position as a possible factor in the war. While these questions have occupied public attention largely to the exclusion of other problems in China, it is still true that the Chinese people have not permitted international affairs to hinder the progress of the new government in national constructive work.

This is true with respect to education as well as other avenues of national activity. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, himself a doctor of philosophy of Columbia, is one of the staunch advocates of modern methods in education for his country. In an address on the subject of education in China delivered by him, he reviewed briefly the history of schools of learning in his country and also explained what is being done at the present time toward the establishment of a public school system along modern lines.

"Historically, Chinese education is distinguished by its early birth," said Dr. Koo. "A well-known American author once stated that 'before Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees in the West of Asia, an emperor of China had established a system of education.' It appears from the scholarly researches of M. Blot, as well as from the records of Chinese history, that as early as the Twenty-fourth Century B. C. China already possessed a national system of education. In the 'Book of Rites,' known in Chinese as 'Li Chi,' edited by Confucius himself, it was recorded that in ancient times 'each family had a schoolroom, each township a high school, and each country a college, while the Emperor was the patron of letters and music.' In the Chow Dynasty, 1122-249 B. C., education in China was so well developed that it was considered by some as the Periclean age in Chinese history. The education of the day produced such notables as Confucius and Mencius, and a host of lesser lights, and they in turn modified and carried Chinese education to a greater degree of perfection. The program of studies at that time consisted of the so-called 'Six Liberal Arts,' to wit: (1) the five ceremonies, (2) the six kinds of music, (3) the five kinds of archery, (4) the five kinds of chariot driving, (5) the six kinds of writing, and (6) the nine kinds of mathematics. Here we find moral, intellectual and esthetic elements mingled with a considerable amount of military and physical training.

The next important development in the Chinese educational history was in the Tang Dynasty when the famous competitive examination system was introduced by the Emperor Tai Tsung in the year 631 A. D. Government officials were hence to be recruited from examination halls, and literary degrees were to be conferred upon successful candidates as marks of honor and distinction. This was a turning point in China's educational development. From that time on the tendency of governmental policy was toward encouraging education instead of directly building it up.

"With the fall of the Tang Dynasty events went from bad to worse until the whole country was overrun by the Mongols in the Thirteenth Century. Under this alien dynasty education suffered from neglect, as the Mongols not only had nothing to offer in its place, but were not even able to preserve and keep up what they had found. The Ming Emperors in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries made an earnest effort to build up a comprehensive system of education comprising various grades of literary, legal and astrological colleges, until the middle of the Seventeenth Century, when another alien dynasty seized the dragon throne. During the entire Manchu régime, except the last few years of it, education was almost entirely left to the people. The only stimulus given to education was the system of civil service examinations which served as the stepping-stone to honor and distinction.

"Having thus briefly traced the historical development of old Chinese education, now let us examine its merits and defects," Dr. Koo continued. "By way of criticism it may be said that old Chinese education, from the present day point of view, was one-sided, limited in scope, and destructive to individual initiative. The ideal of the harmonious development of body and mind was in practice not adhered to; the training of the intellect was emphasized to the neglect of the body. Even in the matter of intellectual training, the development was hampered by two things. In the first place the curriculum consisted of loading the student's memory with classics, history, philosophy and a little mathematics, to the exclusion of the more practical and more useful subjects. In the second place the aim in the study of classics was not so much to derive inspiration from the noble thoughts and sentiments of the ancient sage, as to apply the ideals of conduct recorded therein, regardless of changed times and conditions. In short, the object of Confucian education was merely to secure the peace and prosperity of the state through the rigorous training of each individual according to the old pattern.

"The old ideal of education, while adequate when China was in a state of

isolation, was found to be insufficient to cope with the new situation arising from her intercourse with foreign nations. From experience China has realized the necessity of introducing modern education. Chang Ching-Tung, the famous viceroy of the late Ching Dynasty, sounded the trumpet call for everybody to rally around the standard of modern education. His recommendations were ultimately adopted by the Government. The ministry of education was soon established and a system of education was promulgated, which was comprised of an imperial university in Peking, with various grades of professional and technical schools, normal schools, high schools and elementary schools in the provinces. Students were sent abroad by hundreds to study and master the wonderful arts of the West. To solve partially the difficult problem of securing enough funds to carry out the new educational program, temples were converted into schoolhouses and the revenue from landed properties of the monasteries was appropriated to pay the expenses of public education. The movement met with popular favor, as indicated by the interest which the people took at the very outset in establishing schools and colleges of the modern type.

"The revolution of 1911 temporarily set back the educational movement. Many schools were closed; some of them were turned into soldiers' barracks. During the period of reorganization immediately after the revolution the general financial stringency of the country caused by the disturbance of business conditions and the heavy drain upon the national treasury to pay off the disbanded troops, left very little money for educational purposes. This state of affairs was unfortunate, but it was part of the price which China had to pay for her liberty and freedom from alien domination. The effect of this drawback is not yet all over, and so the progress of education has not been as rapid as we have wished. But the Government is doing its utmost and will continue to do its utmost for the cause of education.

"With the establishment of the republican form of Government a distinct change has taken place in the educational policy of the country. It was formerly criticized that the Government paid too much attention to higher education and too little to primary education. Realizing the force of this criticism and prompted by a desire to have an intelligent public as well as capable leaders, the Government is now giving primary education its due consideration. As a temporary expedient to meet the need of money for primary schools, it is pursuing a policy of retrenchment with regard to institutions for technical and higher learning by reducing their number, so that the money thus saved could be used to better advantage by establishing more primary schools for young boys and girls and more normal schools for the training of teachers.

"Nothing is more worthy of note than the change in the aims of education. In the last years of the Manchu régime the aims of primary education were to inculcate in the students the ideas of loyalty to the Emperor and honor for Confucius. In short, the whole idea of education was to produce peaceful, obedient, and law-abiding subjects. Not much attention was paid to the development of the individual as such, since for centuries education was conceived more as an instrument of government rather than as the means for personal culture. Under the changed conditions of the republic, the relationship between the individual and the State has changed so that a corresponding change in the aim of education naturally comes about. Loyalty to the head of State, in the sense of the word 'loyalty' as formerly understood, is now both unnecessary and incompatible with the ideal of democracy and hence has to be abandoned as a primary aim of education. Another significant fact as showing the new education was the abandonment of the worship of Confucius in public schools. This measure was adopted by the Ministry of Education at the recommendation of the First Central Educational Conference which voted for its discontinuance after a very heated debate. Education in China now aims at cultivating the morality, intelligence, and physical strength of the people. The new ideas of education are embodied in a presidential mandate, stating that:

"The ancient fundamental principles will be retained and upon them will be built a new system into which the results of modern scientific research will be introduced. In order to make our people a race of great virtue, wisdom and courage, we will build their character on a basis of loyalty, filial piety, unselfish devotion and uprightness, and then teach them modern arts and science. A martial spirit should be cultivated in them in order to prepare them for military service; and emphasis must also be laid to make them all practical men and disinterestedly degenerate frivolity. Their honesty should be kindled and they are to be taught to exalt patriotism before every other virtue. . . . The discipline of the school shall be as strict as that which a general exercises in commanding his troops, but the relation between the master and pupil shall be as cordial as that between a father and a son."

"Thus the idea of education now is to make every citizen self-reliant and practical as well as law-abiding and progressive, thereby trying to solve through education the all-important economic problem of China as well as that of the pressing political problem.

"While emphasizing personal efficiency and individual development there is also, on the other hand, a very distinct tendency in modern Chinese education to promote national consolidation and unity by welding the people of all parts of the country

into a homogeneous whole. The means employed for the attainment of this end are many, such as the standardization of textbooks to be used throughout the country; the adoption of a national anthem; the teaching of the common dialect, Mandarin; the cultivation of respect for the flag and the observance of national Independence Day.

"It is evident that the problem of Chinese education is great and its difficulties are many. The movement is still in its experimental stages, changing its course as necessity and wisdom dictate. But what changes have already taken place seem, in the main, to have been all for the better, and Chinese education now is probably on the right path to the goal which it aims to reach.

"No doubt in prosecuting this onward journey China will encounter many more obstacles in her way, but I feel confident that no obstacles, however great, can discourage her from pressing forward this movement. The Government and people of China realize that education is the only safe and permanent foundation to build their country upon, and therefore their determination in this regard is firm and unshakable. To make the task as easy as possible, they are eagerly trying to learn the lessons which the experience of other nations has taught as well as those which their own experience teaches. And they know that for this purpose there is no better country than the United States, where public and higher education has been brought to a remarkable degree of efficiency. Living under the same form of government as the American people, many of the ideals which the Chinese now cherish are the same as those cherished here; conditions in the two countries being similar in many respects, they consider your experience all the more valuable to them; and sensible to your profound friendship and sympathetic interest in the welfare of China, they look to you for moral support in their educational reforms. It is only uttering a platitudinous statement to say that in education lies the ultimate, complete success of the Chinese republic, but there is a pregnant truth in the statement that the success of the Chinese republic will at once mean a new and important victory for the cause of democracy, so nobly conceived and tenderly cherished here, and add a fresh, significant tie to the bonds of mutual friendship which now unite China and the United States, the two greatest republics of the world."

PENSION PLAN
IS RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A joint committee representing the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the American Association of University Professors, the Association of American Universities, the Association of American Colleges and the National Association of State Universities has

recommended to the foundation a plan for organization of a Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, under supervision of the State Insurance Department. The plan is capable of and expected to be of wide practicability.

The plan declares that the function of a pension system is to secure to the individual protection against the risk of dependence. The obligation to secure this protection for himself and for his family rests first upon him. Teachers' pensions should be stipendiary, amounting to a fair proportion of the active pay. In order that an individual participating in a pension system may be assured of his annuity when due, one condition is indispensable. There must be set aside, year by year, the reserve necessary, with its accumulated interest, to provide the annuity at the time agreed upon.

A method by which a pension is paid for advance in installments is the most practical plan which can be devised for purchasing a deferred annuity, provided that the contributions begin early in the employee's career. The commission would favor the extension to all teachers now in the associated institutions of the present system, in as far as the foundation, but it did not have information as to whether the sum necessary could be obtained.

YALE UNIVERSITY TO
HAVE PARIS BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University has decided to establish a Yale Bureau in Paris for the period of the war. This will be a branch of the university secretary's office, and Prof. George H. Nettleton of the Sheffield Scientific School will act as director of the bureau for the coming year. He will be assisted by recent graduates.

The bureau will be centrally located, and is designed to meet, in cooperation with the Yale Alumni Association of Paris, the needs of Yale men as European headquarters and as a bureau of information, advice, help, inquiry, etc. It will be of special service in enabling parents and friends to keep in touch with Yale men at the front.

MORE RURAL TEACHERS' HOMES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ALEXANDRIA, La.—The teachers' cottage movement to provide better homes for instructors in rural schools has been spreading so rapidly that 45 of these buildings have been constructed in as many school districts in Louisiana in the past year. This is confidently expected to result in better teaching as it makes it less difficult to secure the services of better teachers.

IRISH TEACHERS
FIND HANDICAPS

Economic Conditions to Blame
for State of Education in the
Country, Says Miss Catherine
Mahon at Dublin Congress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Irish Teachers' Annual Congress met in the Mansion House, Dublin, recently, and had a four days' sitting. The position of Irish national school teachers was fully discussed, also the problem of giving the most useful and efficient education to the children in the often difficult circumstances of their environment. Miss Catherine Mahon, from Birr, King's County, who was present and took a prominent part at the congress, was glad to give her views on the whole question of national school education to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

This was the fourth Irish teachers' congress. Miss Mahon said, where the demand of the Irish women teachers that they should be paid at the same rate as the men, had been indorsed by the entire organization of both men and women. English women teachers had, she continued, made two or three unsuccessful attempts at their conferences to obtain an equal rate of pay, but Ireland was first in having the demand for fair play backed by the entire organization.

The education in Ireland could, Miss Mahon considered, be much better than it was. The economic conditions throughout the country caused a great deal of irregularity in the attendance; sometimes there would only be 50 per cent of the total number of children attending, although it was not always the same pupils who were absent every day. In the rural districts farmers, Miss Mahon said, availed themselves largely of child labor, and parents were glad to have the children working, thus earning the price of a new suit, a pair of boots, etc., especially since the war had raised prices so much. In the spring they were kept at home to plant potatoes, and again later to weed them, in the summer they cut turf and drew it home, and in the autumn there was the harvest, when the children either helped in the fields or their mothers helped and the children stayed at home to mind the house; after that came potato picking and snacking turnips and mangolds. Miss Mahon thinks the only remedy for this obvious ill is that the laborer should receive a better wage, which would enable him to live and bring up his children decently, without having to employ them as wage-earners before their time.

In the meantime, and until the economic situation is improved, Miss Mahon is of opinion that the program of subjects is overcrowded. "We are," she said, "supposed to teach 20 subjects, which include cookery, nature study, drawing and object lessons. It is impossible to do this adequately, situated as we are. The staff is inadequate, the equipment is inadequate and the attendance is most irregular. By a recent rule of the Treasury, which interferes even in the staffing of Irish schools, if the attendance drops below a certain average, and for any reason an assistant leaves, he is not replaced, unless by unqualified, underpaid women, and," added Miss Mahon, "there are 2600 of these sweating junior assistants earning £24 to £28 a year, employed throughout Ireland."

Speaking on the question of equipment Miss Mahon said that in England the schools came under the county councils, and all equipment, books and requisites were provided by them and given free to the children. In Ireland there was a national board. Eighty years ago this board was instituted by a charter, but for some reason there was no clause inserted in the charter making this board responsible to Government, nevertheless it was in full charge of the primary education in Ireland. Managers were appointed by the national board with entire control over the schools of their particular district. The parish priest or clergyman of some other denomination, should they predominate, managed the school in his parish. If he were very energetic he might collect funds to equip the school properly, but generally speaking there were other difficulties arising out of parochial undertakings, which had to be paid off as a first claim on a district, and left little enthusiasm for subscribing for modernizing school equipment, etc.

The children had to buy their own books, pens, ink, copy books, etc., or else the teacher supplied them either wholly or in part. If a cookery class was started no money was forthcoming from the national board for the necessary tables and utensils, etc., except one-third of the cost in the case of new buildings. The board paid fees of 5s. per head at the end of the term to the manager, not to the teacher. Generally the manager handed over these fees, but the teacher, at the beginning of the term, was left to deal with the problem of providing equipment out of her own pay. If she borrowed the necessary articles from home there was a rule by which, once equipment was placed in a school, it might not be removed, so she lost her belongings. If she did not start cookery classes she lost her increment of £7 due to her every three years, if her reports, attendances, etc., had been good. Under such conditions Miss Mahon considers that the teaching of a few subjects, such as reading, writing and arithmetic, thoroughly, would be more

profitable to the children than the effort to teach them many subjects. Better economic conditions all round were essential, she stated, and better pay for the teachers themselves would enable them to procure books for study, to travel, and generally improve their culture.

They had, nine years ago, at her proposal, Miss Mahon said, put two women on the teachers' committee; then Ireland was divided for purposes of representation into halves. This year it had been decided to divide Ireland provincially, and to have four women, one for each province, on the committee. Miss Mahon felt that it was very necessary for women to be represented on the national board and also one or two teachers who were teaching at present, in order to help the board to a proper understanding of the difficulties with which teachers had to contend.

EDUCATION NOTES
FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—For several years the city of Bradford has been trying the experiment of giving the children in primary schools a taste of camp life. These camp schools began operations this year early in May. They are three in number, and have accommodation for 750 boys and girls. Each school consists of one or two large marquee tents for dining and assembly purposes, and four or five other large round tents capable of accommodating a class of children. The camps are pitched in large playing fields, where the boys and girls may romp and play to their fill during this one particular open-air week at school.

Fortunately for the experiment there is a cooking center in the city, set up by the Education Committee and capable of supplying 7000 dinners, so that meals can be served each day in the camp schools to all the children. The price charged is 1 penny per head for those who are able to pay, the other children being supplied free of charge. In every field there is a sand trough, 40 or 50 feet long, filled with clean new sea sand for castle building by the little ones. A liberal amount of playing apparatus for cricket, football, rounders, etc., is also supplied. Proper offices are built, and remain from year to year. The ordinary school time-table is discarded. Each child takes a notebook and a pencil, in which sketches and notes are taken. Long country walks are organized and the children come back to dinner as hungry as hunters. The camp school season extends over 19 weeks, so that the children from nearly 60 schools will spend a week at them in turn. Parents generally attend the camp during one-half day in the course of the week, and their unanimous verdict is in favor of the camp school; indeed, many parents say it is an enjoyable to the children as a week at the seaside, whilst children, themselves, lay their plans for walks and games weeks before their turn comes round.

From being one of the most silent members of the Government, the president of the Board of Education, now that his general scheme is before the country, has become as frequent as he is effective a speaker. Two of his recent utterances may advantageously be placed side by side, on account of the markedly different circumstances which called them forth. The first was a reply to a deputation from the Classical Association, the second a speech at the annual meeting of the British Science Guild.

Introducing the deputation, Lord Bryce laid stress upon the classics as studies which were essential to the higher education of the nation. They were not, he said, fitted for all pupils; indeed they were studies in which it was essential that considerable progress should be made if real benefit was to be received. For the sake of the community, there should be a methodical effort made to discover the boys and girls who had an aptitude for classical studies. Sir Frederic Kenyon emphasized this last point by asking that in every accessible area there should be at least one secondary school for boys, and one for girls, providing such teaching in Latin and Greek as would enable pupils to enter a classical course at a university.

Mr. Fisher, in reply, expressed his cordial agreement as to the great value of studies of this nature. The complete disappearance of Greek as an instrument of education in the country would be an irreparable loss. He had already outlined to the House of Commons a scheme for the development of the secondary schools of the country, and he thought that the new regulations, coupled with the new grants would go some way to meet the desires of the deputation. Advanced courses would be encouraged in all the main subjects of secondary education; in the natural sciences, in mathematics, in the modern humanities and in classics. It was the hope of the Board of Education that the schools offering these advanced courses would be so coordinated that every great subject of secondary education might be accessible to every student in a given area.

Speaking at the British Guild of Science, the president of the board said that it was to the cooperation of scientific investigation with industry and education that the British Empire had to look for economic and industrial reconstruction after the war. He believed that the practical teaching of the natural sciences in English schools was quite as efficiently conducted as in the schools of Germany and France. So far, however, the nation had failed to find a form of scientific instruction such as would appeal to the imagination and interest of the general mass of the population. In this direction the board is asked to appropriate \$10,000 or more to pay for the instruction of women. He hoped for fruitful ideas from the women.

Government committee which was investigating scientific education in this country.

There are few departments of education so little considered in theory, and so liable in practice to vitiate the work done in other departments, as on good authority that there are in England alone no less than 100 separate examinations for which boys in secondary schools may prepare themselves, while another calculation shows that in one year over 300,000 candidates within the United Kingdom were examined in elementary and secondary subjects, apart from university and professional examinations.

The case for reform has lately been stated by the registrar of the London University, Mr. P. J. Hartog, who thinks that a great advance would be effected if examining bodies could be induced to express in words (1) the purpose of their various examinations, and (2) as exactly as possible what the "passing" of a particular examination means in terms of what all the successful candidates could certainly do at the time of the examination. He reminds us that our modern examinations are based on those of medieval times, which were designed to test whether a candidate had the necessary qualifications to practise a craft or profession, but that the examination system has since been applied to a number of new purposes—e. g. to test general culture or to arrange candidates in order of merit. Most of the anomalies, Mr. Hartog thinks, are to be found in non-professional examinations.

The word "examen" means the pointer of a balance, and examination should therefore indicate good weight or bad weight—accepted as distinguished from rejected candidates. Taking this as his point of departure, the registrar proceeds to consider whether the tests applied to examinations are suitable or not. Knowledge of a purely evanescent kind is of little value. A candidate who knows the mere dates of the accession of the English sovereigns on a given day may have forgotten them the next. Capacity characteristics are far more permanent than memory characteristics, but much less easy to test. Moreover the conditions of a public examination exercise a marked influence upon the power of many candidates to produce their knowledge; some are stimulated by these conditions, many more fail to do themselves justice. Thus the pointer of the examination-balance frequently gives untrue indications, and any analogy with observations in the physical laboratory that are capable of repetition has to be received with caution.

As Mr. Hartog wittily says, "In ordinary life a sensible person only speaks or writes on a particular subject for the benefit of a person who knows less than himself; the examination candidate writes for a person who in general knows what he has to say." It cannot be said that there is much in this long discussion (printed in the

POLICY NOTED ON NAVY PRICES

Secretary Daniels Outlines Reasons Why He Will Determine Charges for Raw Materials on Basis of Production Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A conference that is given great economic significance was held on Wednesday morning in Secretary Daniels' office, when members of the Federal Trade Commission considered with the Secretary the problem of securing raw materials for the use of the Government at prices that would be equitable both to the producer and the Government. The principal raw materials considered are those that will be used in the construction of the 16 cantonments, the building of ships and the manufacture of munitions.

In this list are included iron, coal, cement, oil, and lead.

The commission will begin an investigation at once to determine the proper prices to be paid, and the Navy Department will pay the prices recommended. The law empowers the Secretary of the Navy to fix prices, and producers must furnish materials at figures named by him.

After the conference Secretary Daniels said: "The trade commission is investigating the cost of production of coal, oil, copper, cement, iron ore and other products, information about which we must have before we can determine what price the Government should pay. In some cases, coal, for instance, I have fixed a tentative price; but in most cases I have ordered the supplies we need for use in the near future, subject to determination of the price later, on the basis of cost of production, with the addition of a reasonable profit. Beyond that figure I am not willing to pay."

The Secretary declared that there is no justification for a tremendous increase of price on basic materials, since the only additional cost over nominal times is in getting these materials out of the ground.

"Congress," he went on, "has appropriated so many millions for the Navy, expecting it to buy so much of these supplies. If the price is doubled, it means that we will get only half as much as was expected from a given sum, and will require much more money from the Treasurer. Under the law, the President is authorized to fix a reasonable price for what is needed for the Navy. There is no disposition whatever to cause any hardship to the producers. We are perfectly willing and intend to pay them a fair, even a liberal, profit. But we will not pay exorbitant prices, such as are being quoted in some instances."

"It is difficult, it is true, to determine the cost of production in an entire industry, because it varies so widely with different companies. One company which has a rich vein of copper can produce it for perhaps half what it costs a concern which has a poor vein. It is the same way with coal mines. These are the problems which are being worked out by the Trade Commission, which will not primarily recommend prices but will give the cost of production as the basis for fixing the rates to be paid for supplies for the Navy."

The Secretary concluded his statement by saying that after the commission has reported on the cost of production, a reasonable profit will be added and the price will be fixed, in accordance with authority conferred by Congress.

COAL SHORTAGE LAID TO EQUIPMENT LACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—President Milton H. Smith of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company appeared before the Jefferson County Grand Jury recently in connection with the coal investigation. Later he issued a statement in which he said the shortage of coal was due to a shortage of coal car equipment, and this shortage in turn was due to the fact that mine operators on the L. & N. billed L. & N. coal cars to points off of its line because they were able to sell their product at such points to better advantage than could be done at L. & N.

On June 1 the L. & N. had on its own lines 17,504 coal cars less than the number it owned. It had hauled in the first three months of this year 1,100,472 tons more of coal than in the corresponding period last year and owns 400 more coal cars now than it did then.

CONFERENCE ON MEAT PRICE INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A conference was held yesterday by Department of Agriculture officials and members of the Federal Trade Commission to discuss a joint food price investigation ordered by President Wilson. The meat industry will be taken up first, Commissioner Davies and the corps of agriculture and trade commission experts going to Chicago within two weeks.

Reports of unrest throughout the country due to high food prices are reaching the commission daily. Food prices, it was said, must be brought down or there must be a general readjustment of wage scales.

NORWEGIAN FARMERS UNION
By The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The board of management of the Norwegian Farmers Union recently sent a request to the Government and Stortingh urging that the country should be protected from being involved in the de-

IRISH MISSION ON ITS WAY TO UNITED STATES

T. P. O'Connor and Richard Hazelton, Members of Parliament, Expected by Sunday

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and Richard Hazelton, M. P., members of the Irish Mission, are on their way to the United States, according to a cablegram received yesterday by Michael J. Jordan of Boston, secretary of the United Irish League of America.

Messrs. O'Connor and Hazelton are expected to arrive in an American port Sunday. In a day or two a meeting of the national officers of the United Irish League will be held, and plans made to receive the guests.

Significance is seen in their visit at this time, in view of the proposed Irish convention. It is the first time that any member of the organization has visited this country since 1912. It is understood that meetings will be arranged in the larger cities of the country for the discussion of the Irish problems.

Mr. O'Connor is well known in this country. Mr. Hazelton came to the United States 10 years ago with T. M. Kettles. He is one of the younger leaders of the party. After graduating from Blackrock College he took up journalism and became prominent in Dublin as a strong temperance advocate and supporter of the Irish language movement. He made a tour of Australia and New Zealand in 1911-12

in the interests of the Irish cause. Final papers have gone to record in a sale of the investment property at 15 Haviland Street, near Hemenway Street, Back Bay, for the estate of Barnabas Eldridge. This consists of a double four-story brick apartment building and 3798 square feet of land, assessed in all for \$27,000, of which \$8900 is on the land. Harris Wolfe bought for investment through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc.

Another investment property, owned by Charles Jenkins et al., trustees, has been sold to Harriet M. Yardley et al. It is situated at 784 Beacon Street, and consists of a four-story and basement brick apartment house and 4791 square feet of land. All assessed for \$51,000, which includes \$15,600 on the land. This building is known as the Beacon.

The same grantors have sold the adjoining property, a four-story and basement brick apartment house and 2473 square feet of land, situated at 786 and 788 Beacon Street, and assessed for \$25,500, including \$8900 carried on the land. The buyer of this parcel is James H. Lake.

REAL ESTATE

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**GOVERNOR SENDS
IN NOMINATIONS**

The Executive Council next Wednesday will have before it for confirmation the names of Courtney Crocker of Boston, whom Governor McCall nominated yesterday to succeed John J. Hogan of Lowell as chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission; the Governor's reappointment of Joseph B. Eastman as a member of the State Public Service Commission; his reappointment of Walter L. Stevens of Northampton, master in chancery, and John T. Swift of Fall River, member of the Police Commission of that city, in place of Thomas F. Higgins, whose term has expired.

The Governor yesterday also appointed—and the nominations are not subject to confirmation by the Executive Council—the following to be members of the Recess Commission on Social Insurance: Robert M. Washburn of Worcester and Everett Morris of Boston.

The legislative members of the Recess Commission are Senators Wilson of Boston, Brown of Gloucester and McLaughlin of Boston and Representatives Greenwood of Everett, Frothingham of Lynn, Collins of Edgartown, Emery of Newburyport, Larocque of Fall River and Brogna of Boston.

Mr. Hogan has just completed his first term on the Civil Service Commission, having been appointed in 1914 by Governor Walsh to take the place of Thomas F. Boyle of Boston. Mr. Crocker, an attorney, has served in the Boston City Government and the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The Executive Council at its meeting yesterday did not have to consider Governor McCall's appointment of Miss Sarah Louis Arnold, dean of Simmons College, as a member of the State Board of Education, because her nomination by the Governor last Wednesday was confirmed the same day under suspension of the rules.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Aldwin Rd., 8, Ward 23; Charles Swartz; brick garage; Bentley St., 105-107, Ward 7; Armour & Co., R. C. Clark; brick inf.

Howland St., 31, rear; Ward 16; Mary Price, J. J. Smith; brick garage.

Dunster Rd., 112, Ward 22; Robert T. Fowler; W. N. Dudley; frame dwelling; Center St., 373, Ward 20; William Duff & Sons Co.; W. H. Besarick; frame dwelling.

EAST BOSTON SALE

The estate of Barnabas Eldridge has sold the frame three apartment building and 1800 square feet of land at 157 Trenton Street, East Boston. The property is assessed on a total valuation of \$8000. Sadie Biloski purchased for investment through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc.

WEST AND SOUTH END SALES

Amelia B. Russell, owner of a 2½ story and basement brick house at 6 Revere Street Place, near West Cedar Street, West End, has sold the property to Anthony D. Skelding. The total taxed value is \$3000 of which \$1600 apiles on the \$12 square feet of land.

Title to another 2½ story and basement brick house at 33 Middlesex Street, South End, has changed hands. This parcel is valued by the assessors at \$3500, and the \$16 square feet of land carries \$1600 of the amount.

William Croger conveyed title to Theadora G. Grueter.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel were landed at the South Boston fish pier today by the schooner City of Everett. The vessel had 600 pounds, taken off Plymouth. Dealers quoted wholesale prices at 16½ cents per pound. The Bessie Dugan was reported at Newport with 45,000 pounds.

**COAL CAR SHORTAGE
FELT IN OKLAHOMA**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Representatives of leading railroads operating in Oklahoma, together with a number of shippers and mine operators, joined with the State Corporation Commission on Wednesday in a conference relative to a serious coal car shortage.

Mining representatives agreed at the hearing that an order by the corporation commission fixing the limit for demurrage charge at 48 hours in all cases would do much to relieve the situation. They contend that at present too many loaded coal cars are tied up by reason of the long time for unloading given shippers, in some cases 72 hours.

The corporation commission took no action but will issue an order later seeking to remedy the shortage. It is considered probable that the commission will assume supervision over placing of equipment in the coal fields, directing the shipment of coal to various towns according to estimates of the amount required for next winter's supply.

Approximately 5000 cars are needed each day to move the coal from the Oklahoma mines. In addition, a great many freight cars will be needed in the future to move out the Oklahoma wheat crop.

SHOE WORKERS RETURN

LYNN, Mass.—Workmen at the factory of J. L. Walker & Co. of this city, who struck two weeks ago, returned to work this morning. They went on strike because the firm discharged a member of the Joint Council of the United Shoe Workers of America, it is said. Yesterday the joint council agreed to accept a settlement by the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration, and as this method was acceptable to the company the men returned today.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees have issued their award in connection with claims made by the National Joint Committee and

Postal and Telegraph Associations, the Temporary Postal Workers' Association, the Temporary Postal Employers' Association and the National Association of Temporary Postal Clerks for increased pay owing to war conditions. Men employed full time as temporary employees who are of 18 years of age or upwards are to receive an additional 4s. a week, while 3s. a week is to be paid in the case of women. Part-time employees engaged on manual duties are to receive proportional amounts, and subject to certain conditions the increase is to be payable from Jan. 1 last.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Translations are from the Spanish specially for The Christian Science Monitor

How the better class of South American newspapers have had their own troubles with pro-German propaganda, and yet have steadfastly maintained and upheld a thorough-going Americanism, is indicated by an editorial in *El Comercio* (Lima, Peru) April 2, which said:

"Recently a rumor gained publicity that the United States and the European Allies proposed to exact reprisals, of a commercial sort, from the peoples of America that manifest no willingness to support definitely the cause of the enemies of Germany. This rumor was transmitted by cable, from Lima, to the south and north of the continent; and as to the effect which it produced in the mind of the officials of the Government at Washington, we have witness in a cablegram from that city which we publish in another place in this edition, in which it is shown that officials of this Government have declared it to be untrue that there is any proposal in the United States to exert pressure upon the peoples of America with a view to make them declare themselves against Germany.

"In reality such an attitude would have been difficult to explain, since we except one or two countries of the American continent, the sentiment of unity of the rest of these countries with the United States is noticeably complete; and there have been recent opportunities of demonstrating this in each and all of the countries of this hemisphere.

"The submarine campaign without restriction, brought to a head by the Teutonic naval forces, encountered the freest kind of rebuff here, and the action of the United States, rushing to the defense of high human interests and reputable ideas of international law, won the sympathy of the great majority of the peoples of our continent.

"We have registered 10,000,000 men to make the Washington sacrifice, that this spirit may be vindicated on the battlefields of Europe. We have again pledged our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to uphold the liberty and all that this grand monument stands for."

**INCREASE OF GLASS
JAR OUTPUT URGED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Commerce on Wednesday authorized the following statement:

"The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has taken up with the various glass manufacturers of the country the importance of an immediately increased output of glass jars, suitable for preserving and canning purposes. The need for more containers for perishable fruits and vegetables becomes more urgent as the summer season advances.

"Responses coming in are of a reassuring nature, and indicate that the glass manufacturers will endeavor to increase their output to meet the emergency."

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:

First Lieut. Edward R. Guyer, ordnance officers, reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Rice W. White, engineer officers, reserve corps, is ordered to active duty and assigned to the 7th reserve engineers.

Capt. Samuel Wiley, ordnance officers, reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

The following officers, having arrived at San Francisco, are assigned or transferred to the regiments indicated: First Lieut. Henry L. Jones, to the twentieth cavalry; Capt. Joseph F. Barnes, to the sixteenth artillery; Capt. Ralph McT. Pennell, to the eighteenth field artillery; Capt. Marshall G. Randal, to the nineteenth field artillery; Capt. Leonard C. Sparks, to the fifteenth field artillery; Capt. Albert S. Fugler, to the fifteenth field artillery; Capt. Edward P. King, Jr., to the eleventh field artillery; Capt. Marshall Magruder, to the fourteenth field artillery; First Lieut. Clyde G. McConkey, to the twentieth field artillery; First Lieut. Leon R. Cole, to the twenty-first field artillery; Capt. James F. Curley, to the forty-sixth infantry; Capt. Ralph W. Drury, to the forty-seventh infantry.

The resignation by Second Lieut. William B. Wright Jr., field artillery officers, reserve corps, is accepted.

Capt. Marvin E. Malloy, quartermaster corps, is assigned to duty as quartermaster of Ft. Des Moines.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Stevenson and Alexander B. Thaw, second aviation section signal officers, reserve corps, are assigned to active duty.

Maj. Francis H. Schoeffel, retired, is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the inspector general.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Capt. Henry M. Bankhead, infantry.

RETAIL CREDIT MEN

The final meeting of the year was held by the Retail Credit Men's Association at the Hotel Thorndike last night. Plans were discussed for having the National Retail Credit Association meet in Boston in 1918. Charles E. Ware Jr. was the principal speaker. H. W. Hatch, president of the association, presided, and W. J. Starr was in charge of arrangements.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING STUFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Prothero, has appealed to farmers to economize as far as possible in their use of feeding stuffs for cattle. All fat stock should, in his opinion, be

VALLEY FORGE MEMORIAL ARCH PRESENTATION

Champ Clark as Representative of United States Makes Gift of Monument to Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In the presence of a most distinguished gathering the Washington Memorial Arch, at Valley Forge, erected by the Federal Government at a cost of \$100,000, to commemorate the valor of the Nation's first war leader, his officers and soldiers, was formally transferred to the State on Tuesday.

Champ Clark, speaker of the national House of Representatives, made the presentation on behalf of the Government.

Present high prices of foodstuffs are

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NATIONALS PLAY IN SIX CONTESTS

Boston and New York Divide While Philadelphia Takes Both Games of Double-Header With Brooklyn Club

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
New York	32	17	.653	.521
Philadelphia	31	19	.620	.600
Chicago	35	27	.542	.463
St. Louis	28	25	.528	.482
Cincinnati	28	33	.454	.481
Boston	20	24	.435	.560
Brooklyn	19	28	.404	.604
Pittsburgh	18	33	.353	.429

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 7, New York 4.
New York 1, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 9, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 4.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Six games were played in the National League baseball championship series Wednesday afternoon, four of the clubs being engaged in double-headers. Boston and New York had two hard-fought games, the first named winning the first game, 7 to 4 and the Giants taking the second, 1 to 0. Philadelphia proved much too strong for the Brooklyn champions in their double-header, winning both games, the first by a score of 7 to 3 and the second, 9 to 4.

Only two games were played in the West and one of these failed to produce a winner as Pittsburgh and St. Louis had their contest called at the end of the sixth inning with the score 4 apiece. The Cincinnati-Chicago game was won by the Reds, 5 to 4.

GIANTS DIVIDE WITH THE BOSTON BRAVES

New York and Boston engaged in a double-header at Braves Field, Boston, Wednesday afternoon and at the end of 3h. 45m. of play the honors were even. Boston taking the first game, 7 to 4, and New York winning the second, 1 to 0.

The first game found Boston putting up a great uphill battle. Tyler pitched the entire game for the winners and did well with the exception of the fourth inning. New York used four pitchers and while they were found for only six hits, the hits were well placed and coupled with bases on balls.

The second game was a pitchers' battle between Perritt of the Giants and Barnes of the Braves. Barnes was found for only five hits while Perritt allowed eight, but New York bunched two hits in the first inning for the only run of the game.

First Game

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 7 6 1
Boston 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 7 2

Batteries—Tyler and Gowdy; Anderson, Sallee, Middleton, G. Smith and Hariden, Krueger. Umpires—Klein and Branden. Time—2h. 10m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 1
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2

Batteries—Perritt and Hariden; Barnes and Trageser, Gowdy. Time—1h. 35m.

PHILADELPHIA WINS TWO FROM BROOKLYN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia had no difficulty in defeating Brooklyn in two games here Wednesday, the scores being 7 to 3 and 9 to 2. The first game was won by bunching hits with errors, while in the second the home team hammered out 17 hits, which included five doubles and a home run. Scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 2 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 x—7 7 1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 7 3

Batteries—Rixey and Killifer; Smith, Cheney, Dell and Snyder. Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—1h. 40m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—7 12
Brooklyn 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 5 2

Batteries—Mayer and Wins; Douglass, Seaton and Wilson, Elliott. Umpires—Ryerson and Quigley. Time—2h.

CINCINNATI WINS FROM CHICAGO, 5-4

CINCINNATI, O.—Cincinnati made a ninth inning rally here Wednesday and by defeating Chicago, 5 to 4, managed to break even on the series. The game was replete with fine fielding and exciting situations. Scores:

Innings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—5 13 13
Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 4—11 3

Batteries—Mitchell and Wingo; Douglass, Seaton and Wilson, Elliott. Umpires—Ryerson and Quigley. Time—2h.

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS TIED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Pittsburgh played St. Louis six innings to a 4-4 tie here Wednesday, the game being called to allow the visitors to catch a train. The unsteadiness of three St. Louis pitchers forced in each of Pittsburgh's four runs, yet not one was earned, errors by Miller intervening in the third and fifth. The score:

Innings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 4—7 2
St. Louis 2 1 0 1 0 0 4—3 1

Batteries—Corson, Steele and W. Warner; Doak, Horstman, Packard and Gonsalves. Umpires—O'Day and Harrington. Time—1h. 52m.

PLAY ADVANCES IN WESTCHESTER TENNIS TOURNEY

Men's Singles Gain the Fifth Round—Misses Gilletteau Win in Singles and Doubles

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Gilletteau sisters and the Bassford brothers were again winners in the Westchester County lawn tennis tournament, which was continued on the courts of the County Tennis Club, at Hartsdale, Wednesday. The Misses Grace and Helen Gilletteau won their matches in the women's doubles and succeeded in reaching the final round. In the singles both again won their matches in decisive fashion, Miss Helen defeating Mrs. Henry Bassford, 6-2, 6-3.

Three players reached the fifth round in the men's singles. They are the Bassford brothers, Abraham and Henry, and Dr. B. F. Drake. Henry won through a default, but Abraham showed he was in fine form by eliminating E. Pelham without permitting him to gain one game in the two sets. Dr. Drake defeated Warren Osgood at 6-3, 6-1. The summary follows:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES

Fourth Round

Henry Bassford won from W. Wadsworth by default.

Abraham Bassford Jr. defeated F. Pelham, 6-0, 6-0.

Dr. B. F. Drake defeated Warren Osgood, 6-3, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Second Round

Miss Grace Gilletteau defeated Miss Sylvia Russell, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Helen Gilletteau defeated Mrs. Henry Bassford, 6-2, 6-3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Second Round

Miss Grace Gilletteau and Miss Helen Gilletteau defeated Mrs. H. Hartwell and Miss C. Bass, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Bennett defeated Miss Childroth and Miss Guerin, 6-0, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES

Second Round

Abraham Bassford Jr. and Allen Tobe defeated Dr. Drake and J. Watson, 6-3, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES

Second Round

Abraham Bassford Jr. and Mrs. B. F. Briggs defeated Miss Cuthbert and Miss Teresa Lansdowne, 6-3, 6-2.

NO SPORTS FOR MINNESOTA MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The board of regents of the University of Minnesota has followed its rules in declining to reestablish intercollegiate sports, called off sometime since by the university board of athletic control. A petition had been passed unanimously by the student council asking that sports be resumed at least by the time of the football season, and report had it that the regents at their recent meeting were to act favorably on the request, but the question was not brought up.

Regents said that the action must take the regular course of questions of the kind, passing first through the athletic board. As nearly all the members of this board have enlisted or are in training for officers, it is certain there will be no action before fall.

HOLY CROSS WINS FROM BROWN, 4 TO 3

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Wigglesworth's sharp single by third won the contest for Holy Cross in the tenth inning of the game with Brown University on Andrews Field here Wednesday, and Bowen's fine catch of Feinberg's hit for a triple in Brown's half saved it. The score was 4 to 3.

A double play by Brown when Holy Cross threatened early in the game was a feature. Donnellan held Brown to three hits, but errors spoiled his chances for a shutout, and nearly lost him the game. Richard pitched strong in the pinches up to the tenth and then but for an error he would have retired the side. The score:

CHICAGO DEFEATS CLEVELAND BY 3-2

DETROIT BY 3-2

DETROIT, Mich.—Spencer's error on a throw to the plate in the eighth inning permitted Miller, running for Severide, who had doubled, to score with the run that gave St. Louis a 3-2 victory over Cleveland here Wednesday.

Score:

DETROIT BY 3-2

DETROIT BY 3-2

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—3 4 1
Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2 4 3

Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Coville, Kleper and Billings; O'Neill, Umphres—Nalin and Connolly. Time—2h. 5m.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS DETROIT BY 3-2

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St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—3 4 1
Detroit 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2 4 3

Batteries—Plank and Severide; Hale, Mitchell, Boland and Spencer. Umpires—Morlarty and Evans. Time—1h. 54m.

WASHINGTON WINS BY SCORE OF 5 TO 3

LEHIGH DEFEATS WILLIAMS BY 13 TO 2

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Lehigh outclassed Williams in their baseball game here Wednesday, winning 13 to 2. Owing to the Amherst game today, Coach Thomas saved Foster and Young and put Smith, a second-string pitcher, in. Three freshmen were also used. A rally in the ninth gave Williams her only two runs. The score:

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GERMAN PARTIES' OPINIONS ON THE BELGIAN QUESTION

Declarations Made by Various Party Spokesmen During Reichstag Committee Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—As already reported by cable, "the Belgian question" was made the subject of declarations on the part of the various party spokesmen on the occasion of a recent debate in the main committee of the Reichstag on the administration of the occupied territories.

According to the brief official summary of the proceedings, the first speaker was a Progressive Deputy, who declared that the proposal to annex Belgium was to be regarded as definitely negative, and observed that, for one thing, such a solution would have impaired the solidarity of the German Empire. On the other hand, he maintained that a half-sovereign Belgium would mean a constant menace of war, while a reversion to the complete status quo ante would be equally fraught with danger. Hence the only satisfactory solution was the partition of Belgium into a Flemish and a Walloon State. While the war was still in progress Germany must secure the good will of the Flemings, the majority of whom desired that system of dualism in Belgium which would accord with German interests. The German administration, therefore, must divide the country into two sections held together solely by the fact of a common Governorship-General, restore the ancient language frontier, transfer officials to their national district, incorporate Flanders in the German Empire economically, proclaim the Council of Flanders to be the forerunner of a Flemish Parliament, and serve the German cause by benevolent treatment of the city of Ghent, and of the Flemings in general.

The Secretary of State for the Interior, Dr. Helfferich, agreed on all essential points with the remarks of the Progressive spokesman, and refused to recognize the justice of the charge that matters were proceeding too slowly. The difficulties in the way must be duly taken into consideration, he said, and went on to assure the committee that General von Bissing's policy, to which he paid a warm tribute, would be energetically continued. The administrative partition was being worked out in cooperation with the Council of Flanders, he added, and was making good progress, while the uniform realization of Flemish policy was also assured in those Belgian districts administered by the military and naval authorities.

Colonel Marquard having further declared on behalf of the Government that the repatriation of Belgian workmen in response to the imperial decree had been completed "in the main," a center deputy remarked that he would not discuss German war aims concerning Belgium at this juncture, and would only say that a definite and systematic Flemish policy must be pursued in all circumstances, the administrative partition accelerated, and a character of permanency imparted to the guarantees given. The Flemish, he added, were a loyal Roman Catholic people, and a correct ecclesiastical policy was the first postulate for the success of the Flemish policy. Finally, the Center speaker maintained that all those deportees who so desired must be repatriated.

At this juncture a Progressive speaker intervened again to deny the justice of the complaint that the Imperial Chancellor had prejudiced foreign opinion against Germany by his acknowledgment of the wrong done in violating Belgium. Had he claimed for Germany the right to occupy the Belgian fortresses, he would have been compelled to recognize England's right to occupy the Belgian seaports. The speaker declared, and went on to deny the necessity for the retention of the Belgian coast on the ground that the Flemish harbors furnished no suitable ports for heavy English artillery, and so on, as they were too shallow to be used by large warships; while U-boats with a wide radius of action would prove an adequate substitute for the possession of the coast itself. A member of the German party, on the other hand, pointed to the necessity for protecting the Rhenish industrial district on its flank, and to the importance of the harbor of Antwerp, and observed that a Belgium under the old dynasty would mean delivering up the Flemings to the Walloons, and the creating of a rampart for England on the Continent.

A Conservative speaker followed with a tribute to General von Bissing, and with the statement that Conservative criticism of the administration had never been directed against a man with whom the party was so closely connected, but against the Imperial Government. He had no desire, he continued, to oppress the inhabitants of the occupied territories, but their way of living must be subjected to the same limitations as that of the population of Germany. After maintaining, in opposition to the Progressive spokesman, that nothing had done Germany so much harm abroad as the acknowledgment that she was in the wrong in violating Belgium, the speaker observed that Belgium had not fulfilled her mission as a buffer state between France and Germany, and maintained that it was a question now as to whether the Flemish coast was to come under the influence of Germany or of England, and that it must be decided in favor of the former. He did not believe, he said, in peace reached by agreement, and no concessions in other directions could compensate Germany for renouncing free access to the sea.

Subsequently Dr. Lewald of the Ministry of the Interior gave details as to the administrative partition of Belgium, which he said would be completed in a few weeks, and after a member of the Ger-

man party had insisted on the necessity for complete agreement in ruling circles on this subject, and on the maintenance of the position created for the Flemings in all circumstances, a Social Democrat speaker rose to protest against any form of compulsion, and insisted that Belgium must be restored in a manner consonant with the wishes of the Belgians themselves, both Walloon and Flemish; that was as an independent State. As for the "proclamation of a Kingdom of Flanders," he insisted that it met the wishes of only a minority of the Flemings themselves, and was the most mistaken proceeding imaginable, just as were the deportations, which had severely prejudiced all efforts at reconciliation.

Finally a common resolution subscribed to by all parties urging the Chancellor to arrange for the immediate repatriation of Flemings engaged on compulsory labor was adopted.

ATTITUDE TAKEN BY SPAIN IN WAR

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The affair of the prohibition of the Republican meeting at Valencia, which was to be addressed by Señor Lerroux, increases in interest and significance. Señor Lerroux begins a strong campaign and threatens he will carry his protests to the highest quarter. The chief point of interest in this affair, not understood abroad, is that the Minister of the Interior who forbade the meeting is Señor Burell, generally reputed to have strong pro-German sympathies, and the member of a previous Cabinet who gave the Count de Romanones most anxiety, while the Republican meeting of Señor Lerroux was to be for intervention on the side of the Allies. The activity of the Republicans, their outspokenness, and their disposition to organize are points in the present situation which must not be overlooked, despite the reputed weakness of the party. There is now a general call for the organization of all sections of the Left in favor of intervention and this movement must be regarded seriously. As to the Valencia meeting Señor Burell observes,

"The duty of a government is to prevent rather than to punish. That line of policy was pursued by Liberal cabinets before the war. I shall be the first to make answer in Parliament to the criticism formulated by El Diario Universal (the Romanones organ) which considers that before the meeting was forbidden the confidential guarantees should first have been suspended." Señor Burell declares that nothing will move him from the attitude he has adopted.

Various journals now begin to cast open ridicule upon the Government's attitude regarding the submarine campaign. The review *España* has printed a cartoon in which a caricature of a Prussian militarist surrounded by abject neutrals is exhibited, the former saying, "To be happy" with such good allies I must torpedo them; then they are more neutral every time." The latest German attack on Spain is the case of the Bilbao steamship *Patrio*, which was fired on by a submarine off Cape San Antonio. The chief engineer was killed and the crew had to leave the ship. The Cabinet has held a special sitting, presided over by the King, and the usual note asking for compensations and guarantees for the future has been sent to Berlin. Even the most fervent neutralists begin to realize the absurdity of these notes. It is stated that the German answer in the San Leandro case, one of the worst, has been received, and causes the utmost astonishment. The German naval authorities, so it says, held an inquiry and found that the ship was making for London with a cargo of oranges which were provisional contraband. Not having a safe conduct from the German embassy in Madrid or a German consulate, the ship could not be given special treatment and consequently was captured by the submarine and escorted toward the coast. The submarine could not conduct the prize to a German port without incurring great danger, so sank it. The note ingeniously remarks that in accordance with the foregoing the use of the term "torpedoed" by Spain is not correct, since the vessel was sunk in accordance with the laws of war as conducted by cruisers. The answer to this statement is that the German authorities at Cartagena and Malaga had declared that no safe conduct was necessary for such a cargo. The Correspondencia de España remarks, "Let us make no comment: We are dominated by armed force."

Official intimation has been received from Germany that in view of the desires expressed by King Alfonso, all prisoners of war will be removed to a distance of at least 19 miles behind the firing line.

The Government has decided to adopt summer time like England, France and Italy, but the measure is undertaken purely in the interests of coal and light economy and not for any other reason.

AUSTRIAN ACT PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—According to the Social Demokrat, Herr Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, has received a telegram from the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd protesting against the announcement that the *Zurkowitov* and 15 other people have just been condemned in Vienna to suffer the extreme penalty for political offenses, and begging him to see that the protest is communicated to the central committee of the Austrian Social Democratic party. We believe, the telegram reads, that our indignation will be shared by the working classes in Austria and Hungary. As one of the surest ways of conveying this protest to the addressees, writes the Social Demokrat, we hasten to publish it.

BY OTHER EDITORS

War's Melting Pot

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—Before August, 1914, who would have dreamed that Fiji Islanders would journey from the South Seas to help England beat back the invading Germans in France? The news that a contingent of these antipodal islanders are even now on their way to the front, along with large numbers of Chinese laborers who are to cultivate the soil of France while the former cultivators fight back the Germans, serves to illustrate anew the veritable melting pot of peoples this war has set a-sething.

Business Should Continue

SPRINGFIELD UNION—"Business as usual" is the keynote of President Wilson's reply to a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Exchange of New York City concerning the advisability of holding commercial conventions during the war. The President strongly urges that the conventions be held and that no instrumentality which has proved serviceable in stimulating business and facilitating its processes be neglected. "This is not only not a time to allow any slowing up of business," he says, "but is a time when every sensible process of stimulation should be used." It is sound advice and should be emphasized and constantly repeated.

For Russia's Freedom

NEW YORK EVENING POST—It was only the truth, Mr. Root uttered when he told the Russian Nation that we are now engaged in a war for Russia's freedom. It was not rhetoric when he said that the news of Russia's new-found freedom brought to America universal joy. It is true of America as a whole that, looking across the sea, "we see Russia as a whole, as one mighty, striving, aspiring democracy"; and this in spite of socialist control at Petrograd or socialist dogma about the international struggle between workers and capitalists. The fact remains that "capitalist" America wishes well to socialist Russia. And in their hearts the revolutionary leaders know this to be so.

Workers in Factories

TOLEDO BLADE—Factory labor has never before had so little difficulty in keeping itself in regular employment. It has never before been paid so high, never had such opportunities for overtime wages, bonuses. Yet it is a notorious fact that factory labor is restless, that it is affected by a discontent it seems, in the light of its apparent prosperity, half ashamed to voice. If we look into the causes for this restlessness, no matter what point of view, we come to the high-Cost-of-Living. The wage earner discovers food prices climbing in the very hour that new supplies of food come into the market, and is angered by it. He finds bread held at the price said to have been compelled by high flour though the market reports show him that flour prices are falling. He feels that as an ultimate consumer he is forced to hold up his hands while some one, he knows not who, goes through his pockets. In Washington, the Government food-control bills are held up by the influence of a lobby representing food-distributing interests. If this lobby prevails, the control bills will get lost in the jungle of other legislation brought forward to embarrass it. Food speculation will be resumed. Discontent will increase among the consuming classes and industrial uneasiness will increase with it. If the manufacturers of the country were alive to their own interest they would themselves organize a powerful lobby to back the President's appeal for Government food control. They have innumerable difficulties now in getting material and deliveries. They are troubled by a labor shortage. They cannot afford to have these problems further complicated by accumulating discontent among workers. Their interests coincide exactly with the interests of the Government officers who are conducting the war. Working together, these two forces can overcome the food lobby. There should be no hesitancy in forming a combination.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Some uncertainty has existed as to whether married women are eligible for service in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Mrs. Tennant, director of the women's section of national service, has now set any doubt at rest by issuing a notice stating that married women between the ages of 20 and 40 are eligible for service with the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in all the categories appealed for. Women whose husbands are serving with the army abroad, however, are ineligible for service with the corps in France, though they may serve in England.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Food Controller has decided to control the importation of all beans, peas and pulse coming from abroad and following upon the order made on May 1, relating to Burma peas and beans, he has, under an order dated May 16, taken over from the original consignees all beans, peas and pulse suitable for human food which have arrived in the United Kingdom, or which shall hereafter arrive, except beans, peas and pulse which have already arrived and been sold by the consignees and paid for by the purchasers.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

IRON AND STEEL PRICES HIGHER

Question of What United States Government Will Pay for Products Still Unsettled—Much Excitement Prevails in Markets

While the question of Government prices for steel products is being made a political football in Congress, with no outcome yet from the jumble of price-fixing by conflicting departments, boards and committees, the markets both for iron and steel go on advancing with no signs of control, says the Iron Age. Many producers have stopped selling in the face of high offers from eager consumers. Others, as in the case of the leading wire interests, have refused to advance their prices. But such action does not have the intended effect.

Activity in the wire trade has been for some time largely in the products of independent makers. Two of these have just announced a \$4 price for wire nails, which is 50 cents a keg or \$10 a ton advance over the nominal market of recent weeks. Other independents who lately withdrew prices, are expected to follow.

In other lines there have been similar upward lurchings, refined bar iron and rivets advancing \$10 a ton at Pittsburgh. Ohio silvery irons are \$10 a ton higher, foundry irons \$2 to \$3, coke 50¢ to \$1, cast iron pipe \$2 and some grades of scrap \$2 to \$5.

The efforts at Washington to depress prices on steel for the Government and its allies have had no quieting effect on the general market. On the contrary, now that it is known that the consolidated buying for war needs will be on a large scale, there is more excitement among private buyers and price movements reflect it.

The world-wide famine in plates which has sent their price up twice as far as that of other steel products usually sold on the same level, and the fact that the Government wants more plates than anything else have complicated the price-fixing problem. While there is clamor at Washington for a price below cost to plate mills which must pay \$50 for basic iron, Japan has gladly paid 9¢ and 10¢ per pound for plates, and is crowding shipbuilding to the utmost. Japanese buying has caused some sharp bidding up plates in the past two weeks.

Until the appropriation is determined, the proposed Government purchase of 100,000 railroad cars waits. Not unless it becomes clear that Washington will not be a buyer are the railroads expected to take the initiative; but the one certain thing is that cars will be bought and on a large scale.

Manufacturing consumers to a greater extent are trying to get mill protection on finished steel for 1918, but as yet with little success. Such efforts seem to be no more retarded by present prices than they were one year ago, when the market was more than 50 per cent lower.

Fabricating plants had the lowest bookings of the year in May, the month's business representing only 56.5 per cent of capacity. Such companies are thus able to take an active part in the Government's plan of steel fabrication for ships and are preparing for it.

A total of 81,000 tons of steel was awarded by the Government to the various steel companies in connection with its recent contracts for 9,000,000 three-inch shrapnel and high explosive shells. The price was 3.75¢, or considerably below what the Allies paid for similar steel now going to Europe.

The sheet mills are getting large inquiries as the result of Government activities represented in contracts for helmets, ambulance bodies, camp stoves, munition buildings and equipment for submarine chasers.

Steel mills are behind in shipments of both billets and sheet bars and output of sheet and tin plate mills has suffered in consequence. Large shipments of shell steel are still being made to the Allies from Central Western mills. Forging billets have sold at \$135 and discard steel rolled into billets at \$95.

The Bessemer pig-iron market has quieted down. A sale of basis in the Central West was at close to \$51 at furnace, or \$1 more than in the previous week. Foundry No. 2 has sold at \$53 at Central Western furnace, but earlier buying of 10,000 tons for electric works at Cleveland was at \$50, Valley furnace. Southern foundry iron has bounded up to \$45 for No. 2 at Birmingham for this year, and iron for such delivery is in scant supply.

All pig-iron markets show more irregularity in prices as higher figures are reached. Alabama iron for this year shows a range of \$5, and in southern Ohio iron from \$50 to \$55 has been the swing of the week's quotations. On 8 per cent silicon iron the transactions have been all the way from \$60 to \$70, and for 10 per cent silicon \$90 has been paid.

A labor shortage has developed at Lake Superior iron mines, particularly on the old ranges, and indications are that the production of some shippers will be from 10 to 15 per cent short of sales.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	900	925
Buckeye Pipe Line	97	100
Illinoi Pipe	208	212
Indiana Pipe Line	93	95
Ohio Pipe	248	253
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	505
Prairie Pipe	268	272
South Penn Oil	280	285
Standard Oil, California	256	262
Indiana	740	750
Kentucky	245	255
New Jersey	598	604
New York	279	283
Union Tank Line	90	93

IMPORTANCE OF THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Situation in This Staple in United States Greatly Affected by Conditions in Center Abroad

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Liverpool cotton market is the key to the local cotton situation, even to exclusion of the weather, which is usually the important factor in Great Britain.

That lack of cotton in Great Britain is serious, as evidenced by fact that the staple is selling at 39 cents a pound for spot cotton in Liverpool, and apparently British spinners cannot get enough for their needs even at this figure.

In normal times Great Britain uses about 300,000 bales of cotton monthly.

At this time, when cotton is an all important factor in munitions, the country is probably using less, particularly as its use is under Government supervision.

Granted that it is much less, present stocks in Liverpool indicate an acute situation.

The last statistics indicated that stocks of cotton in the British cotton center totaled 445,000 bales, compared with 664,000 at similar period a year ago, and 1,765,000 in 1915. Of these amounts, 333,000 bales of American stock are included in present stocks, compared with 528,000 last year, and 1,484,000 in 1915.

There is afloat for Liverpool 107,000 bales, compared with 191,000 last year. Of the amount afloat it is not assured that the whole will reach its destination.

Ohio Fuel Supply Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable July 14 to stock of record July 30.

Boston Belting Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable July 2 to holders of record June 21.

The Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey has declared usual semiannual dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 25 to stockholders of record June 22.

The National Lead Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable July 27 to stock of record July 6.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company declared semiannual dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 2 to stockholders of record June 20.

The Cedar Rapids Power Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of 3/4 of 1 per cent, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share, payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 25.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 14 to stock of record June 30.

The Reading Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 9 to stock of record July 24.

New York Mutual Gas Light Company declared regular semiannual dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 10 to stock of record June 25.

Corn and Cotton Yields Will Probably Be Big—Wheat and Oat Acreages Greater

TEXAS CROPS ARE EXCEEDING EXPECTATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Texas is maturing and harvesting a crop of wheat and oats that was not thought possible at one time, according to W. C. Barrickman, secretary of the Texas Industrial Congress, who is basing his statement on reports received from members of the congress in all parts of Texas. These reports are regarded as among the best crop reports available in Texas and are accepted as accurately indicating conditions.

Corn and cotton are a month late, Mr. Barrickman said, but are now growing rapidly and indications point to big yields. Wheat and oats acreages are increased over last year, but the yield will be less than that produced last year. A crop of more than 11,000,000 bushels of wheat and an oat crop of 35,000,000 bushels are indicated. The wheat crop will be below the average, but the oat crop will be slightly in excess of the 10-year average for Texas.

The Temple Coal Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 10 to stock of record June 30.

Corn Exchange Bank of New York has made a special distribution of \$1 per share, payable July 2 to stock of record at close of business June 20.

National Lead Company has declared a special extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable July 27 to stock of record July 6.

Hill Manufacturing Company declared a semiannual dividend of 3 per cent and an extra of 1 per cent payable July 2 to stock of record July 19.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has declared an initial dividend of 50¢ a share on the common stock, payable July 16 on stock of record July 2.

The Bangor Railway & Electric Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 21.

Equitable Trust Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 26, and a special dividend of 1 per cent.

The American Stores Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its first and second preferred stocks, payable July 6 to stock of record June 25.

The Electric Light & Power Company of Abington and Rockland, Mass., has declared a regular semiannual dividend of \$4 a share, payable July 2 to stock of record June 22.

Otis Elevator Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/4 per cent on common stock, payable July 26 to stock of record June 30.

The Stanley Motor Carriage Company has declared regular preferred stock dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable July 1 to holders of record of that date.

New York Trust Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 8 per cent, payable June 30. Trustees also declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 23.

Atlantic Steel Company declared regular quarterly 1 1/4 per cent dividend on common stock, and an extra 5 per cent on the common, both payable July 2. Books close June 22, reopen July 3.

The Argonaut Consolidated Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 7 1/2 cents a share and the usual extra dividend of 2 1/2 cents a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 26.

The Proctor & Gamble Company de-

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

General Electric Company declared a special dividend of 1 per cent.

International Salt Company has declared special dividend of 3/4 per cent.

Philadelphia National Bank declared special dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable July 2.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a special dividend of 50 cents a share on its stock.

Commercial Trust of Philadelphia declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent on the common stock, payable in common stock, together with the regular quarterly dividends of 5 per cent on the common and of 2 per cent on the preferred stocks, all payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 21.

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia directors declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable June 30 for the six months period from June 30, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915.

This is the second dividend declared by the bank and cleans up accumulated dividends to the close of 1915.

Azona Commercial Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, also a special dividend of 10 cents a share, both payable July 10 to stock of record July 10.

The American Gas Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record July 29.

Commercial Trust of Philadelphia declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable June 30 for the six months period from June 30, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Stamps of Russia

Russia, like Finland and Poland, began her stamp issues by a stamped envelope instead of an adhesive stamp. It was inscribed "St. Petersburg Town Post," cost 6 kopeks (about 3 cents) including the envelope, and was issued on Dec. 1, 1845, a year and half before the first stamps of the United States. Two months later a similar one was issued for Moscow, this being printed in red, while the former was in blue. On Dec. 1, 1848, three envelopes of 10, 20 and 30 kopeks were issued for the Empire, the single letter rate being 10 kopeks per "lot," a unit of weight about equal to our half-ounce.

It was 12 years after the first envelope stamp appeared that the first adhesive stamp was issued, writes C. A. Howes in the Boys' Magazine. The official circular announced that they were only for inland letters and that registered and foreign letters must still be paid for in cash. An official document says: "The stamps are printed at the State printing works on a specially watermarked paper prepared by the works, and the numeral watermark in each stamp denotes the corresponding weight of the letter it franks. This accounts for the 'large numerals' 1, 2 and 3 watermarking in the 10, 20 and 30 kopek stamps."

The document also says: "The temperature of the air and the degree of dampness have a great influence on the sheets when manufactured; in dry, hot weather they curl up into tubes. In order to lessen this inconvenience, each sheet is also covered, on the face side, with a weak solution of size with whiting, and the dampness acting on the two sides of the sheet diminishes the defect. In addition to this, the process in question whitens the paper, and by glazing its surface renders the impression clearer." This process was continued for many years and accounts for the well-known fact that Russian stamps had best not be put in water or the stamp design may wash off. It was thus an excellent preventive against the cleaning off of cancellations.

It was intended to perforate the new stamps and a machine was ordered from Vienna for the purpose, but it was defective and while being put in proper shape they "were obliged to manufacture the first 3,000,000 stamps without perforations." Reference to the catalogue will show that these were all 10 kopek stamps. The "pen cancellation" of the catalogue is accounted for by a clause in the official circular which directed that "they were to be cancelled with cross-strokes in ink until proper postmarking dies were obtained."

The paper used at first was so thick and hard that the stamps were apt to work off after being put on letters, so about the end of 1858, a thinner paper was used and the perforation made coarser on that account. In 1863 a special 5k stamp for city letters was issued and stamps were allowed to be used for foreign letters, though all registered mail still had to be paid for in cash. Postage on printed matter and samples was responsible for the issue of 1, 3 and 5k stamps in 1864. The finer perforation of the first issue was reverted to in 1865 and in 1868 a heavily "laid" paper, watermarked with a design of wavy lines enclosing Russian letters, was adopted for the stamps and used down to 1909.

When the Postal Union was formed on July 1, 1875, Russia became a member and the equivalent of the 5-cent rate was fixed at 8 kopeks, so a stamp of that value was issued as well as a 2k, and a new 10 and 20k. In 1879, however, the rate was reduced to 7k, so a new stamp of that value in the same colors replaced the 8k.

In 1884 the stamps from 1 to 7k inclusive began to appear in single colors instead of black and color, while "multiple" stamps of the ordinary letter rate (7k) were issued in two colors at 14, 35 and 70k, and two high values of 3 and 7 rubles. The latter were on sale only at the St. Petersburg and Moscow post offices.

In May, 1889, because of the drop in the value of the ruble, the foreign letter rate was raised to 10k, though the domestic letter rate remained at 7k. New stamps of 10, 20, 50k, and 1 ruble in a new "horseshoe" design were the result, and a 4k stamp also for post cards. These new stamps had "thunderbolts" across the post-horns beneath the arms, to signify the union of the Post and Telegraph departments and the use of the stamps on telegrams. Gradually the thunderbolts were added to all the other stamps of the set, the last one to appear being the 70k in 1904. In January, 1905, 15 and 25k stamps were added mainly to pay fees on money orders, and in May, 1906, gaudy stamps of 5 and 10 rubles in three colors each were issued.

In 1907 the old watermarked paper was given up and a plain wove paper with stripes of "varnish" in diamond pattern on the printing side adopted. This was to prevent cleaning stamps, a practice which had been growing to considerable dimensions. The values from 1-10k were issued in new design, but the higher values retained their former designs. The 1 ruble was the highest value to be issued on the new paper.

In 1913 an unusual event in Russian stamps took place—in fact, two of them. First, a commemorative issue to celebrate the tercentenary of the House of Romanoff took place, and second, this was made a portrait gallery, an unheard of innovation in Russian stamps and one that was strongly criticized and opposed by both religious and political officials. The stamps are of large size and make a showy and interesting series, beginning with the first Tsar, Michael, and ending with the former Tsar Nicholas II. The ruble stamps are en-

graved instead of typographed, the 1r showing the Kremlin at Moscow, the 2r the Winter Palace in Petrograd, and the 3r the House of the Romanoffs in Moscow where the first Tsar Michael was born.

Three of these values, the 10, 15 and 25k, were printed on thin cardboard in 1915 and had an inscription on the back, allowing their use as paper money as well as stamps. This was an expedient due to the shortage of small coins and makes an extremely interesting addition to Russian stamps.

Last year the domestic letter rate was raised from 7 to 10k, so that the 7 and 14k stamps, not being needed for any special rate, were surcharged 10 and 20k respectively, both on the Romanoff issue and the regular issue of 1909.

This is the story of Russia's regular issues, but there have been two sets of charity stamps...

The present war has also called forth a charity set . . . but only 1k is added to the postal value of each stamp. The stamps are large and striking, the 1k representing St. Ilia of Muron, an old Cossack warrior, the 3k a soldier leaving for the front, the 7k "Russia" taking care of the soldiers' children, and the 10k St. George overcoming the dragon—for it so happens that Russia claims him for a patron saint as well as England.

The Two Towns

"Pray can you tell me, little maid, The way to Grumble-town?" And first she pointed up the road, And then she pointed down.

She pointed up and pointed down—Then shook her pretty head: "I've never been to Grumble-town," The little maiden said.

"Then maybe you can show me, child, The Town of Pleasantville?" "Oh, yes, indeed," she said, and smiled: "It's just beyond the hill."

"Good sir, it's just beyond the hill: And if you'll come with me, I'll take you into Pleasantville: That's where I live," said she.

—Ralph M. Jones, in Youths Companion.

Arctic Waters Differ

The water of the Antarctic Ocean is said to be colder than that of the Arctic Ocean.

Fruits in England

Raspberries, strawberries and cherries have only been grown in England since the time of King Henry VIII.

The Emperor's New Clothes

"Good heavens!" thought he, "is it possible that I am a fool? I have never thought so and nobody must know that about his soldiers, nor for the theater, nor for driving in the woods except for the sake of showing off his new clothes. He had a costume for every hour in the day, and instead of saying as one does about any other King or Emperor, 'He is in his council chamber,' here one always said, 'The Emperor is in his dressing room.'

Life was very gay in the great town where he lived, writes Hans Christian Andersen; hosts of strangers came to visit it every day, and among them one day two swindlers. They gave themselves out as weavers, and said that they knew how to weave the most beautiful stuffs imaginable. Not only were the colors and patterns unusually fine, but the clothes that were made of the stuffs had the peculiar quality of becoming invisible to every person who was not fit for the office he held, or if he was impossible dull.

"Those must be splendid clothes," thought the Emperor. "By 'wearing them I should be able to discover which men in my kingdom are unfitted for their posts. I shall distinguish the wise men from the fools. Yes, I certainly must order some of that stuff to be woven for me."

"We are delighted to hear you say so," said the swindlers, and then they named all the colors and described the peculiar pattern. The old minister paid great attention to what they said, so as to be able to repeat it when he got home to the Emperor.

Then the swindlers went on to demand more money, more silk, and more gold, to be able to proceed with the weaving; but they put it all into their own pockets—not a single strand was ever put into the loom, but they went on as before weaving at the empty loom.

The Emperor soon sent another faithful official to see how the stuff was getting on, and if it would soon be ready. "The same thing happened to him as to the minister . . .

Now the Emperor thought he would like to see it while it was still on the loom. So, accompanied by a number of selected courtiers, among whom were the two faithful officials who had already seen the imaginary stuff, he went to visit the crafty impostors, who were working away as hard as ever they could at the empty loom.

"It is magnificent!" said both the honest officials. "Only see, Your Majesty, what a design! What colors!" And they pointed to the empty loom, for they thought no doubt the others could see the stuff.

"What!" thought the Emperor: "I see nothing at all! This is terrible! Am I a fool? Am I not fit to be Emperor? Why, nothing worse could happen to me!"

"Oh, it is beautiful!" said the Emperor. "It has my highest approval!" and he nodded his satisfaction as he gazed at the empty loom. Nothing would induce him to say that he could not see anything.

The whole suite gazed and gazed, but saw nothing more than all the others. However, they all exclaimed with His Majesty, "It is very beautiful!" and they advised him to wear a suit made of this wonderful cloth on the occasion of a great procession which was just about to take place.

"It is magnificent! gorgeous! excellent!" went from mouth to mouth; they were all equally delighted with it. The Emperor gave each of the rogues an order of knighthood to be worn in their buttonholes and the title of "gentlemen weavers."

The swindlers sat up the whole night, before the day on which the procession was to take place, burning 16 candles; so that people might see how anxious they were to get the Emperor's new clothes ready. They pre-

Comrades of the Canon

The river rushed and roared at the bottom of the canon. Some one said it sprang out of its lair like a mighty lion, and, certainly, the waters hurled themselves through their rocky walls as if they were pursuing something. But they were a fine sight to watch and the Wild Sweet Peas which grew at the bottom of the canon tossed their wiry stems about, thrust out their hardy leaves, and sent out blossoms after blossom in cascades of bloom, so greatly did they admire the river's dashing and wildness. Consequently, there was soon a great tangle of curving stalks and pink flowers amongst the boulders by the water's edge. There was, indeed, almost a riot, for the Sweet Peas who were just poking out pushed the others forward, and cried to them to get out of the light and let the newcomers have a chance.

"We're not going to climb aside or down for anyone," cried the foremost tendrils. "Something inside us is saying, 'Get on, get ahead, grow lively, push out.' Oh, to rush with the river! Oh, to leap over the stones! Oh, to dash about helter skelter and flourish our trails in the wind!"

"Peace, peace; there is no need to fret or to rebel," said a deep voice from the Sweet Pea's root. "Each in turn will have its opportunity."

And, just at that moment, who should come by but a baby burro, sniffing the air delightedly and galloping hither and thither. The foremost Sweet Peas threw out their tendrils in welcome and the little animal made a playful snatch at them and went cantering off with its mouth full of the sweet flowers, and great trails hanging down and floating beside it. So the wish of the first Sweet Peas was soon realized.

Then the Sweet Peas that were left threw out fresh leaves and blooms and swayed to and fro in perfect freedom, surrounded by sun and air.

"How joyous to dance in the light, to trip and bend and frolic hither and thither," they cried. "Our hearts are light as the sunbeams. Would we could gambol as they do, first up, then down; then round and round. Oh, surely we came in the world to dance!"

"Trust, trust," said the deep voice of the Sweet Pea root. "Soon it will be your turn to go forth, for all have been born for some end, and that which you love to do is right to do."

Sure enough, a tiny Indian girl was just then seen, coming along the canon, and when she saw the Sweet Peas flourishing their dainty flowers first this way, then that, she gathered a great armful and sang a little song of joy as she climbed the trail to the land above, where stood her home. That

waved the Sweet Pea trails in perfect time and danced up the long low room, with its earthen walls and floor, and back again and round and round until the music stopped and she ran to her mother, who made a wreath of the Sweet Peas and put it on the little child's head, because she had endured so long. Thus did the wish of the second growth of the Wild Sweet Peas come to pass.

But down in the canon, more and more Sweet Peas were pushing out in place of the others; and now the clinging

were a kindly leaf and there a friendly twirl," sang the Wild Sweet Peas in a burst of rosy radiance.

"Surely, there is nothing more glorious than living neighborly together," sang the Wild Sweet Peas. "The river gives us moisture, the rocks give grateful shade, the stones keep our roots cool, the earth gives us firm footholds; everything is neighborly to us. Oh, let us stretch out and be good companions in our turn."

"Grow, grow," said the calm voice of the root of the Wild Sweet Peas. "All in the world have need of one another. Stretch out and some one will take hold."

So the Wild Sweet Peas stretched out their stalks and flowers, and sent a burst of sweetness into the night air; and, even as the sunshine disappeared from the top of the rocks, a traveler halted where they grew.

He looked very unhappy, for he dreaded to ascend the trail. But, as he stood there, the Wild Sweet Peas brushed his sleeve and he looked and saw the hardy way in which they were holding something, and said: "See, these are the trousers, this is the coat, this is the mantle!" and so on. "It is as light as a spider's web. One might think one had nothing on, but that is the very beauty of it!"

"Yes!" said all the courtiers, but they could not see anything, for there was nothing to see.

"Will Your Imperial Majesty be graciously pleased to take off your clothes," said the impostors, "so that we may put on the new ones, along here before the great mirror."

The Emperor took off all his clothes and the impostors pretended to give him one article of dress after the other, of the new ones which they had pretended to make. They pretended to fasten something round his waist and to tie on something; this was the train, and the Emperor turned round and round in front of the mirror.

"How well His Majesty looks in the new clothes! How becoming they are!" cried all the people round.

"What a design, and what colors. They are most gorgeous robes!"

"The canopy is waiting outside which is to be carried over Your Majesty in the procession," said the master of ceremonies.

"Well, I am quite ready," said the Emperor. "Don't the clothes fit well?" and then he turned round again in front of the mirror, so that he should seem to be looking at his grand things.

The chamberlains who were to carry the train stooped and pretended to lift it from the ground with both hands, and they walked along with their hands in the air. They dared not let it appear that they could not see anything.

Then the Emperor walked along in the procession under the gorgeous canopy, and everybody in the streets and at the windows exclaimed, "How beautiful the Emperor's new clothes are! What a splendid train! And they fit to perfection!" Nobody would let it appear that he could see nothing, for then he would not be fit for his post, or else he was a fool.

None of the Emperor's clothes had been so successful before.

"But he has got nothing on," said a little child.

"Oh, listen to the innocent," said his father; and one person whispered to the other what the child had said.

"He has nothing on; a child says he has nothing on!"

"But he has nothing on!" at last cried all the people.

The Emperor writhed, for he knew it was true, but he thought "the procession must go on now," so he held himself stiffer than ever, and the chamberlains held up the invisible train.

The Emperor writhed, for he knew it was true, but he thought "the procession must go on now," so he held himself stiffer than ever, and the chamberlains held up the invisible train.

THE HOME FORUM

At Cape Schanck

Down to the lighthouse pillar
The rolling woodland comes,
Gay with the gold of she-oaks
And the green of the stunted gums.
With the silver-gray of honeysuckle,
With the wasted bracken red,
With a tumult of softest emerald
And a cloud-flecked sky o'erhead.

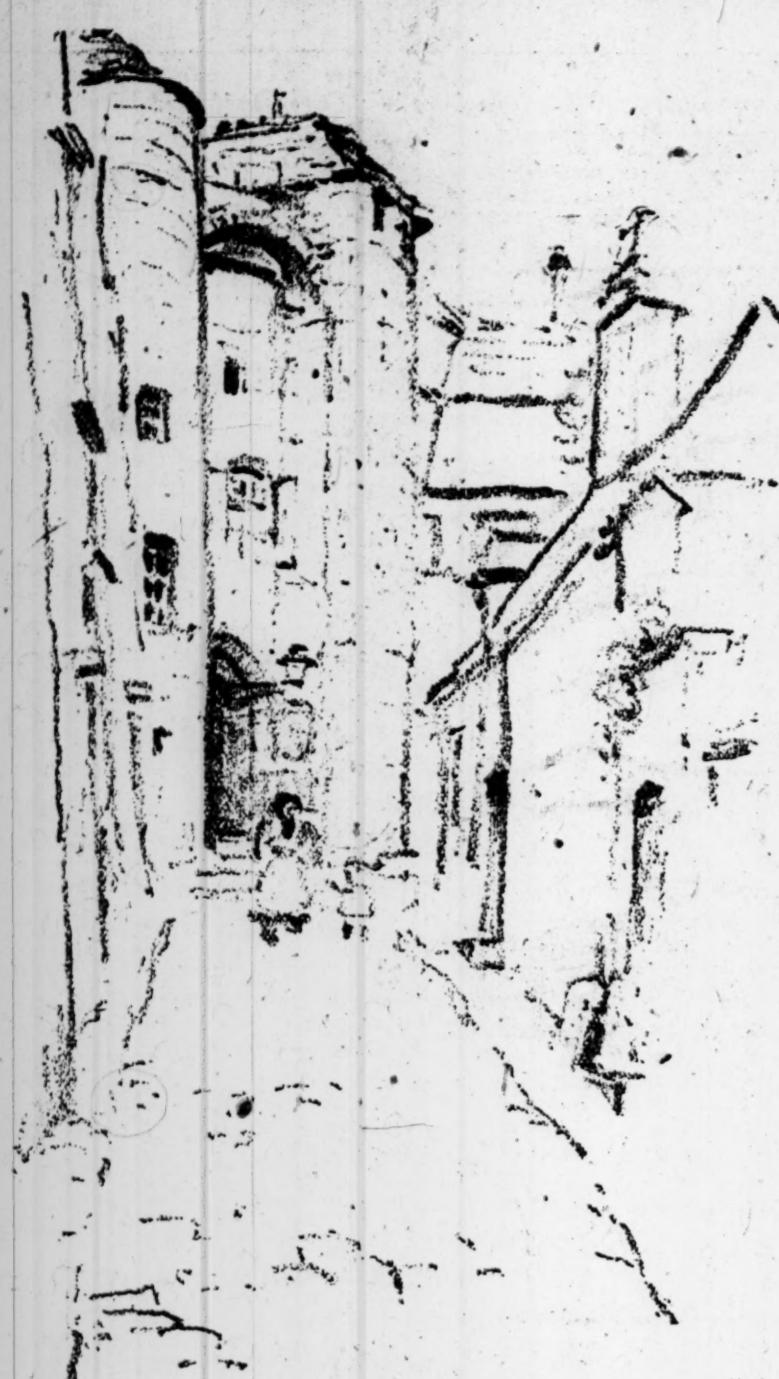
We climbed by ridge and bowlder,
Umber and yellow scarred,
Out to the utmost precipice.
To the point that was ocean-barred.
Till we looked below on the fastness
Of the breeding eagle's nest,
And Cape Wollomoi opened eastward
And the Otway on the west.

Over the mirror of azure
The purple shadows crept.
League upon league of rollers
Landward evermore swept,
And burst upon gleaming basalt,
And foamed in cranny and crack,
And mounted in sheets of silver,
And hurried reluctant back.
Till the reefs and the rocky ramparts
Throbbed to the giant tray,
And the gullies of jutting headlands
Were bathed in a misty spray.

—James L. Cuthbertson.

Hawthorne's First Tales

Those early days in Salem, how interesting the memory is to the friends who knew and followed the gentle dreamer in his budding career. When the whisper first came to the timid boy, in that "dismal chamber in Union Street," that he too possessed the soul of an artist, there were not many about him to share the rapture that must have filled his proud young heart. Outside of his own little family circle, doubting and desponding eyes looked upon him, and many a stupid head wagged in derision as he passed by. But there was always waiting for him a sweet and honest welcome by the pleasant hearth where his mother and sisters sat and listened to the beautiful tales of his fresh and glowing fancy. We can imagine the happy group gathered about the evening lamp. "Well, my son," says the fond mother, looking up from her knitting work, "what have you got for us tonight? It is some time since you read us a story, and your sisters are as impatient as I am to have a new one." And then we can hear, or think we hear, the young man begin in a low, modest tone the story of "Edward Fane's Rosebud," or "The Seven Vagabonds," or perchance (O tearful happy evening!) that tender idyl of "The Gentle Boy." And I know with what rapture the delighted little audience must have hailed the advent of every fresh indication that genius, so seldom a visitant of any fireside, had come down so noiselessly to bless their quiet hearthstone in the somber old town.—James T. Fields.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

La Porte des Chenizelles, Laon, France

"Laon, Soissons, Compiègne are names which do indeed bring us into the thick of Frankish history," Freeman says. Laon, the "Celtic Laudnum, the Roman Lugdunum Clavatum" of prominent importance during the Carolingian times, above all in that last stage of Carolingian history when Laon, the kingly seat, had to hold its own against ducal Paris, is not a place of very special moment in earlier or later times." It was here that in the Tenth Century the famous Lodowig, son of Count Eudes, held a court "illustrious by the brave Duchess Gerberga, and here Hugues Capet tried in vain to overcome their son Charles, who held the ancient stronghold, until it was given into his hands by the

treachery of the Bishop Asceline. The Carolingian city thus became the cradle of the Capetian dynasty."

The "Rock of Laon" rises isolated and buttressed from the plain. It is worth traversing those zigzag avenues, pleasantly shaded with lime trees, or climbing the seven hundred steps which lead up from the station to the city gate, for from the ramparts you will see below you the country rolled out away beyond St. Quentin and over the forest of St. Gobain. Crowning the hilltop is the many-towered cathedral of which Vincel le Duc said, "La cathédrale n'a pas l'aspect religieux des églises de Chartres, d'Amiens, ou de Reims. De loin, elle paraît un château plutôt qu'une église."

After the Shower

The rain was over and the brilliant air
Made every little blade of grass appear
Vivid and startling—everything was
there
With sharpened outlines, eloquently
clear,
As though one saw it in a crystal
sphere.
The rustling sunac with its strug-
gling spires;
The golden-rod with all its myriad
fires
(A million torches swinging in
the wind);
A single poplar, marvelously thinned,
That stood for years knee-deep in
velvet peace,
Turn all their fruit to little worlds of
flame,
And burn the trembling orchard there
below?
What lit the heart of every golden-
glow—
Oh, why was nothing weary, dull, or
tame? —Louis Untermeyer.

Faulty Admission

Utopianism: that is another of the devil's pet words. I believe that the quiet admission which we are all of us so ready to make, that because things have long been wrong, it is impossible they should ever be right, is one of the most fatal sources of misery and crime.—John Ruskin.

The Ornament of a House

The ornament of a house is the friends who frequent it.—Emerson.

The Genesis of the Essay

"The essay, like almost all forms of literary art, has its roots in remote antiquity," we read in "The Great English Essayists," by William J. and Coningsby Dawson. "It is in origin a brief discourse, a compact homily, a compendium of thought, experience and observation. Its relation to the spoken word is obvious. Even in our own day, the public address, reduced to writing, is accepted as an essay; and it is tolerably certain that the essay commenced its career as an oral utterance."

Thus, for example, though Socrates wrote no books, he is nevertheless related to the origin of the essay. From the memorabilia of two of his disciples, Xenophon and Plato, we learn all that we know with certainty concerning his personality and method of thought. Of Aristotle the same is true, although in a more limited sense. Aristotle taught by means of the spoken word, and even of his most famous and undisputed works, the structure is so irregular and the style so unequal, that it has with great probability been supposed that they are to a large

Famous Writers of Cheyne Row

"In 1834 Thomas Carlyle went to live at No. 5 Great Cheyne Row, now 24 Cheyne Row. . . . The house, which remains exactly as it was in his day, is used as a sort of museum of relics of the great man, and shown to visitors on payment of a small fee," says Elsie M. Lang, in "Literary London." "He wrote to his wife when he had arranged to take it: 'The street runs down to the river . . . at a distance of fifty yards on the left. . . . The street is flag-paved, sunk-stoned, iron-railed, all old-fashioned and tightly done up. The house itself is eminent, antique, wainscoted to the very ceiling. . . . a most massive, roomy, sufficient old house. . . . rent thirty-five pounds. We lie safe at a bend of the river, away from all the great roads. Have air and quiet hardly inferior to Craigenputtock.' At 4 Upper Cheyne Row (formerly No. 10), Leigh Hunt lived in 1834. . . . Carlyle, a constant visitor, writing of it, said, 'Hunt's house excels all you have ever read of a poetical Tinkersdom, without parallel, even in literature. . . . Yet the noble Hunt receives you . . . in the spirit of a king, apologizes for nothing, places you in the best seat, takes a window-sill himself if there is no other, and then . . . commences the liveliest dialogue on philosophy and the prospects of man (who is to be beyond measure happy yet). . . . a most interesting, . . . lovable man, to be used kindly but with discretion.'

Low Along the Sea

Low along the sea, low along the sea,
The gray gulls are flying, and one sail
swings;
The tide is foaming in; the soft wind
sighing;
The brown kelp is stretching to the
surf harpstrings.

Low along the sea, low along the sea,
The gray gulls are flying, and one sail
fades;

The tide is foaming out; the soft wind
dying;

And white stars are peeping from the
night's pale shades.

—Caleb Young Rice.

In his book, "Off the Beaten Track in Sussex," Arthur Stanley Cooke writes of the delights of the downs, with their "scented breezes." "It has been known to inspire people to paint the downs—and in doing so has made many sadder and wiser men! And yet it is the only medium, apart from word painting, which comes near expressing their breadth, atmosphere and charm. And this nearness is only comparative. The line and curve is so subtle, the color so delicate; and yet these things are easy when compared to that which portrait painters know so well and find such difficulty in catching, especially in placid subjects—fleeting expression. There are not wanting those who declare that it is impossible to paint the downs. Few paint them well. . . . Engraving and etching, no less than pen and ink, can do little, and photography utterly fails."

"Many, of course, know and love them—an increasing number. . . . but very few have but the most superficial idea of their charm and beauty. Like calm and quiet natures among humanity, they do not bestow all their secrets to the casual inquirer, nor to any but the friends knit to them by years of mutual communing."

"There is much to see in Rottingdean, but our immediate goal was Telescombe. The usual white road winding up the hill northeast of the church brought us to the opposite descent—a spacious valley with a farmstead below, beyond which we could see a path climbing catwiser across the cornfield. Between us and the farm there is a wide stretch of grass scored with a dozen or more cart-tracks gradually converging on the farm. It is the downland way! Where there is room enough and to spare, why spend time and flint in filling up the ruts, when you can find level going at the side! So the single track becomes one of many, with less disfigurement than one would expect, because the curves are but horizontal repetition of the prevailing lines of downland."

"Not does the patient mother—na-

ture—seem greatly troubled at these thoughtless or calculated violations of her virgin turf. Filling the hollow ruts with little pools of rain-water, she fringes the edges with stronger growths of grass and flower, heedless not the time spent, and with her hand smooths the scars away. Only the older among her lovers know how unceasingly she practices the healing art. For many years now, owing to agricultural depression, much land has gone back into her care. Nor does she lose a moment. It is as if she had been watching the last reaper or gatherer depart, to begin her loving work. Late in the year though it be, there are yet some weeks in which to begin. The autumn winds waft thistledown across the deserted field. The ever-present weed-growth adds its seeds, and the grasses shed theirs as well.

"The next spring and following months will find an increasing wealth of knapweed, scabious and herbage of every kind which have taken possession of the lately cultivated plot, it would seem for good, so strong and vigorously do they flourish. But if you look down among these ranker plants, you will find that shorter

growth—wild thyme, trefoil and clover to wit—are also flourishing about the roots and among the stones. So time goes on, and in a few more years these latter, requiring less moisture than their more succulent companions, begin to prevail and spread until there are large patches of each showing all over the field, and lading the air with perfume."

"Look down again among these and you will find that nature's final word is being said. The down grass is asserting its sway and will not be denied. Its texture is astonishing. The finest moss is coarse by comparison. To call these closely-matted, minute spines, 'blades of grass,' is almost to misname them. Only in its prime or in summer is the term applicable, but language is limited and of far slower growth than even grass. Slow as it is, the time arrives when the other plants and herbs are but incidents in the universal carpet of green—nature's velvet pile."

The Eternal Now

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BY MARY BAKER EDDY

2

is equally evident from the speculations of mathematicians that whatever this state is, it is one of which the human mind has been able to form no concept, no counterfeit.

While the human mind has been able to express some idea of infinity in terms of space, it has not been able to conceive of being apart from the limitations of time, and yet we find in Christian Science that one is just as important as the other. Let any one, for instance, try to think these terms of dimension out for himself, and he will find that while it is possible to grasp a sense of the infinite nature of space, and to hold it for a moment, thought reels when it tries to hold a sense of duration unbounded by time. Yet the eternal now seems to be the only satisfactory definition which completes our idea of the infinite, which we already recognize as eternal, immeasurable and infinite. Moreover, this definition is incomprehensible by the human mind, mesmerically bound up in terms of time until enlightened by the spiritual facts of being taught by Christian Science, but, being so enlightened, the eternal now becomes the solution to problems of time and space and mortality which have been dead weights for ages, and to fulfill the conditions demanded of the "fourth dimension of Spirit."

So the riddles, propounded by the two preachers, ancient and modern, are solved, and we see that God cannot possibly recall what never had any real being, but was only a state of mind ignorant of Truth. And, moreover, that Truth requires of us that we lay upon its altar all that is erroneous in our understanding of life, however precious it may have seemed, if we would gain the heaven of reality, or the eternal consciousness of being.

The following little verses, which appeared some years ago in The Christian Science Journal, express this idea with such felicity that no apology is needed for repeating them:

"Between two thieves, yesterday and tomorrow,
Time holds today a trembler on the cross,
One taunts with good remote and coming sorrow,
One mocks with offered cup of lees and dross.

"But when today's noon shines in benediction
Upon their errant heads—Christwise,
The twain in one blend in the resurrection
To the Eternal Now—their paradise."

The Down Grass

grows—wild thyme, trefoil and clover to wit—are also flourishing about the roots and among the stones. So time goes on, and in a few more years these latter, requiring less moisture than their more succulent companions, begin to prevail and spread until there are large patches of each showing all over the field, and lading the air with perfume.

"Look down again among these and you will find that nature's final word is being said. The down grass is asserting its sway and will not be denied. Its texture is astonishing. The finest moss is coarse by comparison. To call these closely-matted, minute spines, 'blades of grass,' is almost to misname them. Only in its prime or in summer is the term applicable, but language is limited and of far slower growth than even grass. Slow as it is, the time arrives when the other plants and herbs are but incidents in the universal carpet of green—nature's velvet pile."

The Secret of Success
The secret of success is constancy of purpose.—Disraeli.

Mocking-Bird and Thrasher

"As for the mocking-birds, they were at the front here as they were everywhere," writes Bradford Torrey in "A Florida Sketch-Book." "During my fortnight in Tallahassee there were never many consecutive minutes of daylight in which, if I stopped to listen, I could not hear at least one mocker. Often two or three were singing at once in as many different directions. And, speaking of them, I must speak also of their northern cousins. From the day I entered Florida I had been saying that the mocking-bird, save for his occasional mimicry of other birds, sang so exactly like the thrasher I did not believe I could tell one from the other. Now, however, on this St. Augustine road, I suddenly became aware of a bird singing somewhere in advance, and as I listened, again I said aloud, with full persuasion, 'There! that's a thrasher!' There was something of difference: a shade of coarseness in the voice, perhaps; a tendency to force the tone, as we say of human singers; and the longer I listened, the more confident I felt that the bird was a thrasher. And so it was—the first one I had seen in Florida, though I had heard many. Probably the two birds have peculiarities of voice and method that, with longer familiarity on the listener's part, would render them easily distinguishable. . . . Within a week afterward, while walking along the railway, I came upon a thrasher and a mocking-bird singing side by side; the mocker upon a telegraph pole, and the thrasher on the wire, halfway between the mocker and the next pole. They sang and sang, while I stood between them in the cut below and listened. With my eyes shut, the birds might have changed places and I should have been none the wiser."

"In a field were a few small trees. At the tip of one sat a sparrow hawk, and to the trunk of another clung a red-bellied woodpecker, who, with his appreciation and his reach."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Admiral's Flag

A WELL-KNOWN writer once produced a volume which he entitled "Twelve Good Men." The opportunity was not to be lost, and another writer at once retaliated, metaphorically, with "A Book of Scoundrels," and there were twelve of them. The fact is that the human mind delights in the seamy side of nature, and finds it far the more interesting. It has summed up this theory in the delightful epigram that no man is a hero to his valet de chambre, to which Carlyle once vitriolically and admirably replied that no man was less a hero because his valet de chambre was only a valet de chambre. In just the same way there are certain purveyors of history, historians they can scarcely be called even by courtesy, who imagine that famous men are most interesting for their frailties, and should be judged by their weaknesses. They could not tell you the name of one of Frederick's battles or one of Voltaire's books. But they can tell you how, when the two fell out, in the most unseemly way, at Sans Souci, the spite of the great general exploded in the curtailing his guest's allowance of chocolate, whilst the guest retaliated by pocketing the wax candles in the royal antechamber. And this is history.

In the same way it is equally curious to observe how the human mind rejoices in finding a petty motive for generous actions, and contrives to discount a statesmanlike movement as a purely party consideration. Thus the appointment of Admiral Sims to the temporary command of the allied fleets in the Atlantic, during the absence of the British commander-in-chief, is promptly explained as a political move to impress Ireland at a time when the great convention is coming into being. The gentleman who hit upon this explanation must be as profoundly ignorant of Ireland as he is of the naval traditions of the United Kingdom and the United States. He may rest assured that "Bergou," which, in the consulate of Arthur Balfour, announced that it "would not bear it," probably never heard the name of Admiral Sims, and, as a matter of fact, in spite of its implied contempt for Down and its vociferous disgust with Belfast, is entirely convinced of the fact that Sir David Beatty, being an Irishman, is ipso facto the only person who ever should or properly ever could command any fleet anywhere.

By this process of attrition of generous and statesmanlike motives, however, the compliment paid to Admiral Sims as a famous American and as an admirable sailor is strained through a political sieve until it becomes a political move. Such a reason would no doubt be eminently comforting and satisfactory to Berlin, but the world may rest perfectly assured that it was not the reason for Admiral Sims' appointment. Admiral Sims, during his brief stay on the European side of the Atlantic, has risen fully to the great opportunity offered to him. He has become popular, at once in the drawing-room and on the quarterdeck, and it is somewhat of an insult to him, and to the British Admiralty, to suggest that he has been offered and has assumed a command of immense importance, of, it may be said, vital importance to the Allies, in the present crisis, in order to create a political effect before a convention which has not yet met. The fact is that Admiral Sims owes his appointment to two reasons, first, to the generous appreciation of the British naval service to the contribution of the United States Navy to their common object, and secondly to his known and proved ability as a sailor. The insinuation that, at a moment when the safety of every ship crossing the Atlantic was to depend largely on his ability and resource, he had received a political appointment would be to make the appointment itself almost criminal.

It is not along such lines that the traditions of the British and the United States naval services have been molded, and it is not along such lines that they are going to sail together into victory in the present war. As long as Admiral Sims' flag flies as commander of the Allied fleets in the Atlantic, he will be responsible for a vast and heterogeneous collection of vessels, such as no previous war has ever produced, for the simple reason that in no previous war have the present conditions ever prevailed. Sir Dudley de Chair, who conducted the British blockade of Germany, during the early years of the war, did so from the deck of a Cunard liner, and had under his command a miscellaneous collection of merchantmen, the use of which protected the real fighting forces of the Navy from unnecessary exposure to torpedoes and mines. It was never thought necessary, however, to explain what his flagship was, for the simple reason that it was not thought wise to do anything unnecessary towards concentrating the attention of the enemy upon that flagship. Admiral de Chair did his business so thoroughly and so effectually that his name hardly got into the papers, and that is the tradition of "the Silent Service." Admiral Sims has under his command an, in a way, similar fleet, as well as a certain number of naval vessels, including a vast collection of destroyers.

Anyone who has ever sailed along the Irish coast and up St. George's Channel, during the days of the war, knows something of the busyness of those waters today. The long lines of mine sweepers passing continually by, little fishing boats, dragging their cables as they sweep, and with a wireless attached to the masthead of every "Commodore." Then destroyers loom suddenly up, slowly circle round you, so close that nothing can deceive them, and disappear again into the haze. Occasionally a great cruiser passes by, and all the time there are the freighters and oil tanks converging into the lanes which are to bring them to the Thames or the Mersey, into Queenstown or Plymouth. It is this enormous mass of traffic, amounting to hundreds of incoming and outgoing ships, every day, that it is Admiral Sims' business to protect. It is a great and a worthy task for any sailor,

and it has been given to him because he is able and worthy, and because the traditions of the service are strong in him.

A wonderful tradition it is that has passed into his keeping in the Atlantic, for the Atlantic is at once the Broadway and the Regent Street of the oceans, just as in the great naval days of the Eighteenth Century it was their cockpit. It was there that Hood and Rodney made their reputations. It was there that Boscowen earned the nickname of "Old Dreadnought" and Byron that of "Foul Weather Jack." It was over it that Drake sailed the "Pelican," and Frobisher the "Aid." It was on it that Grenville fought the "Revenge," and across it that Nelson pursued Villeneuve. The tradition of the United States Navy is necessarily not so long, nor have its sailors had the same chances of making for themselves a name. Nevertheless it has a common ancestry in the "Great Harrys" and the "Jesus," the "Golden Hindes," and the "Triumphs." There Paul Jones sailed and fought "le Bon Homme Richard," and Jack Barry, the father of the Navy, the frigate "United States." Along what today are known as the traffic lanes, Stephen Decatur went to carry the flag into Algiers Bay. On it the two Porters and Farragut all learned their trade, which was to end in the famous story of the "Essex," and in the battles before New Orleans and at Mobile. And there, finally, Admiral Dewey discovered how to handle the "Olympia" in Manila Bay.

These, then, are the traditions of the two great services, whose combined fleets in the Atlantic Admiral Sims is commanding today. And it is no slight tribute to his spirit and his ability that at such a moment the British Admiralty should have been willing to intrust its destinies to his genius.

Sir Krishna Gupta on India

IN THE interview which Sir Krishna Gupta, the well-known Indian civil servant, gave at Calcutta, recently, it was particularly welcome to note that, in dealing with such an admittedly difficult subject as military service, Sir Krishna emphasized anew those broad and statesmanlike views which the world is coming to look for from Indian men of affairs. Sir Krishna expressed himself as full of approval of the Indian defense force, inaugurated some months ago, which creates a force consisting partly of Europeans, who will be obliged to serve, and partly of Indians, who will be permitted to offer themselves for service. He very justly sees in it yet another earnest that the Government recognizes the right of the Indian to govern himself, and is determined to do everything in its power to educate him up to his privilege.

There is, in Sir Krishna Gupta's opinion, however, one great defect in the scheme, namely, that commissions will only be granted to Indians under the Indian Army Act; that is, only subordinate commissions, the highest of which is inferior to that of a second lieutenant in the British army, will be granted. Nevertheless, he does not fail to recognize that the Government may feel the necessity of advancing with caution, and he expresses a firm trust in the intention of the British authorities to see to it that, as Indians show fitness for commissioned rank, they will be promoted, on the same terms as their British comrades.

All the indications, of course, go to show that such trust is not misplaced. The last few years have seen an increasing number of privileges granted to Indians, all tending to bring them into closer touch with the Government of their country; whilst the permanent inclusion of Indian representatives in the Imperial Conference gives India a voice in the policy of the Empire as a whole. As Sir Krishna did not fail to observe, the questions of Indians and the army, and Indians and self-government are very closely connected, at any rate at the present time. A more liberal attitude, therefore, on the part of the Government, on either subject, indicates a lessening of that distrust which is the sorry, though rapidly disappearing heritage of the mutiny. The events of the last few years have, indeed, so reduced this distrust that scarcely any of it remains; but no harm is done by moving slowly and thoughtfully in such matters, and men like Sir Krishna perform great public service when they urge their countrymen to a wise patience, and to that confidence in a righteous and speedy settlement which the trend of events certainly justifies.

An Embargo on Foodstuffs

ALL the world, today, is divided into four unequal parts. There are the allied nations, which include the United States; the enemy nations, the neutral nations with German leanings, and the neutral nations which, although without pronounced German leanings, are either negligent of their neutrality or are indifferent to the transactions of those who would use them as instruments in German interest. The allied nations will continue to be welcome to an equitable share of all the resources of the United States during the war. The neutral nations that are deliberately and underhandedly striving to get foodstuffs from the United States, and into Germany, and too often succeeding, are to be cut off from supplies, under the embargo proclamation. The countries that are careless of their obligations, and inclined to wink at violations of neutrality, will henceforth be able to obtain necessary commodities from the United States only by first obtaining a license that will be issued when an exports' council is satisfied that the articles to be shipped are intended for consumption in the purchasing country, and not for speculative purposes, or for transshipment.

While Congress has been quibbling, or haggling, for political or other purposes, over mere trivialities, thereby delaying legislation of the greatest importance to the Administration in its task of carrying on the war, foodstuffs have been flowing out of the markets and out of the ports of the United States in great quantities, and it has not always been possible to determine what their ultimate destination might be. The determination of that point might, however, affect the issue of the war. It has

long been known that vast quantities of grain were being purchased for some accounts that could not easily be traced, or identified with friendly interests.

When the price of grains was "running wild," not long ago, touching points beyond precedent in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade, it was widely suspected that the extraordinary demand, especially for wheat and corn, was due either to the successful operation of a contraband organization in German interest, to the workings of a conspiracy intended to create a food panic and food riots in the United States, or to treachery on the part of buyers of the cereals ostensibly representing purchasers in the allied or neutral countries. To many there appeared to be no question that agents of certain neutral nations had, for some time, been making purchases out of all proportion to the special needs of their own countries. Suspicions soon resolved themselves into conviction, and threatened Government action, together with the public outcry against mounting prices of flour and wheat, brought about a suspension of speculation in certain futures on the greatest produce exchange in the country.

Purchases of this character made at the time, and those made in a quieter manner since, have sometimes been shipped abroad, sometimes hoarded. This must now be changed. Foodstuffs requisite for the people and armies of the United States, and for the countries with which it is allied, will no longer be loosely admitted to export. The drain must be stopped. The needs of the United States and its allies will receive first consideration. If foodstuffs shall hereafter, while the war continues, be exported to neutral countries, it must be under the most rigid regulations and the most drastic conditions.

The President is clothed with full power to put an embargo on foodstuffs, and on all other essential commodities. It has been his desire to have the Lever Bill adopted and in operation before exercising this power, but he has become weary, in common with the people of the country, over the procrastinating policy of the national legislature, and has done the thing which public opinion has for some time been hoping he would do. Enactment of the Lever Bill would give the Executive power to put an end to the hoarding of essential commodities, including foodstuffs, and all the indications point to a much earlier agreement on that measure than will be pleasing to the obstructionists. The people are backing the President in his demand for a decision with haste.

The Entente governments long since agreed to hold off from buying, leaving the whole matter of food supplies in trust to the United States. Nevertheless, great quantities of foodstuffs continue to be withdrawn from the market, for hoarding or export, and anxiety as to the outcome, if this, should continue much longer, has been increasing. As patient with harassing individuals at Washington as he was with dissembling enemies in Berlin, the President has been giving them all possible latitude, believing they would make such use of their privilege as to convince the nation that only the most drastic action would permanently relieve the situation.

Whatever doubt may have existed as to the intention of the President to take a positive step in this matter must now, to a very great measure, be satisfied.

In Patagonia

THE early Spaniards in the Americas introduced, among other customs, since borrowed by their Anglo-Saxon successors in the Northern Continent, that of calling such places as they did not name for saints, after the first object, or condition, or circumstance that happened, to strike their fancy. Mexico and the Central and South American countries abound in instances illustrative of this fact. So also do those parts of the United States that were once in Spanish possession. The Spaniards found some silver in a stream, and called it the Rio de la Plata, or the River of Silver, and the country through which it flowed they named Argentino, from argentinum. They found a camp site in which the air was congenial, and they named it Buenos Aires. They had found some huge human footprints on the mainland to the extreme south, and they immediately called it Patagonia, from patagon, a large foot, and by this name even the territory from which Argentina was, at a later date, carved was originally known.

Patagonia is, or has been, one of those parts of the earth that seem remote, even to their nearest neighbors. People rounding the Horn, and catching a glimpse of the coast line, or finding themselves in the Strait of Magellan, between Tierra del Fuego and the mainland, or out among the Falklands, regard Patagonia as a country very far away. At least, this is the inference which one draws from the diaries of most travelers and the accounts of most explorers. Darwin, in his "Voyages of a Naturalist"; Lady Florence Dixie, in her "Across Patagonia," and Hudson, in his "Idle Days in Patagonia," succeeded in everything save the one point of bringing the land within some reasonable distance of the reader. The last-named writer, being thirteen years later than Lady Florence Dixie with his first edition, in 1893, was able to bring Patagonia closer to the rest of the world than did any of his predecessors.

After a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Hudson's collection of rambles has been reissued. His "Idle Days in Patagonia" has never quite given the curious all they would like to know about the desolate land in which he walked alone. This seasoned traveler too often takes it for granted that his readers would not be interested in what had become commonplace to him. In his narrative of the voyage of the Beagle, Darwin says: "In calling up images of the past I find the plains of Patagonia frequently cross before my eyes," and it is quickly seen that the immense wastes of the Far South had much the same fascination for him that the immense wastes of the Far West have for many today. There is something in the Mojave Desert, as there is in the sagebrush plains of Utah and Nevada, that holds some people as a blooming prairie or an emerald pampas holds others. Hudson felt, in Patagonia, much as do those who awaken at sunrise on a Colorado plateau, his dominant impression being one of complete freedom in contemplation. "One

gazes," he writes, "on the prospect as on the sea, for it stretches away sealike, without change, into infinitude, but without the sparkle of water, the changes of hue which shadows and sunlight, and nearness and distance, give, the motion of waves, and white flash of foam. It has a look of antiquity, of desolation, of eternal peace; of a desert that has been a desert from of old, and will continue a desert forever." One has such an impression, also, in the far Northland of Canada, up in the silences of the Hudson Bay region, where the streams flow toward the Arctic Ocean, where there is no song of bird, where the feet of the animals are cushioned. And yet, even where the earth curves sharply toward the North Pole, neither in imagination nor in actual experience, if books may be trusted, does one feel so far away from everything as in Patagonia.

It would seem that there is still opportunity for some one possessed of the journalistic faculty, some one like Henry M. Stanley, for instance, to visit Patagonia, explore it thoroughly, and write about it less like the naturalist, and more like the traveler who is in sympathy with those who remain at home, but who like to read of travels in strange lands.

Notes and Comments

MAZZINI said: "Italy will be a nation, and one she must become—happen as it may." Afterwards, concerning the Italian unification in 1870, Swinburne wrote:

"By the waters of Babylon we stood up and sang
Considering thee
That a blast of deliverance in the darkness rang
To set thee free."

There was a moment when Wordsworth felt "Bliss was it, in that dawn to be alive." Any one of these, or indeed all three, may mean something in Greece just now.

WITH the hope of currying popular favor for their declining industry, the distillers and brewers are now instructing the saloonkeepers of the United States to hang the Stars and Stripes behind their bars. A liquor shop, however, is not an appropriate place for the national flag, and the practice should be condemned in every community where it is followed. The saloon, wherever it is still tolerated, is an enemy of everything which the Stars and Stripes represents, and should be treated as such.

THE saloons might, indeed, take warning from an incident in English politics which arose out of an effort by the publican to gain an air of respectability by supporting the church at the polls. An unregenerated radical summed up the new spiritual policy of the brewers in the caustic phrase "Beer and Bible!" and the breweries have been trying to forget it ever since.

"MR. PUNCH" has a quiet humor which has become something of his own, and his allusion to the coming of age of The Daily Mail, in London, is instinct with this quiet note of repression. It has been noticed, he writes, in a recent issue, that the Poet Laureate has remained silent on the coming of age of The Daily Mail, and this silence is being adversely commented on." "Mr. Punch" is as sly as "Joey B." He does not disclose the source of the adverse criticism.

AS COAL is selling as high as \$90 a ton in some countries, and since there is an estimated wastage of coal, in the United States, of about \$50,000,000 a year, it might be a good plan to have a conservation commission appointed to investigate, and propose a plan whereby the great annual loss of fuel may hereafter be avoided. A campaign of education showing furnace men how to get the best results from coal might be a very profitable undertaking.

GREAT BRITAIN continues to be the leading customer of the United States, her purchases averaging, at the present time, more than \$50,000,000 a week. In one day recently, a single contract for \$40,000,000 was placed with an American firm in her behalf. All she borrows in the United States, and a great deal in addition, is spent where she finds accommodation. That is to say, Great Britain is a lift, not a load.

IT IS difficult to imagine the very democratic Thomas Jefferson taking anything bordering upon an intense interest in dress. Historians say that the first two Presidents of the United States, Washington and Adams, were natural aristocrats, and that if Jefferson had not been a man of simple tastes, certain forms would have grown up at the seat of Government which must inevitably have started the Republic, at its very beginning, off on a different tack from that it has taken. Mrs. Washington, it will be recalled, answered to the name of Lady Washington, and the Puritan Abigail Adams held her head quite as high as the proudest Virginian matron. But the man who hitched his horse at the White House fence, when he came to take the oath as President, was supposed to look with disfavor on the grand manner, the grand dresses, and the grand hairdressing that had been going on under the previous Administrations.

HOWEVER, the inventor of democratic simplicity, who had tasted of Paris, wrote a letter to his daughter, which has recently been unearthed, showing that the author of the Declaration could make an exception, if necessary, in the matter of clothes. "I omitted," he wrote, referring to a former letter, "to advise you on the subject of dress. I do not wish you to be gayly clothed . . . but that your wear should be fine of its kind. But, above all things and at all times, let your clothes be neat, whole, and properly put on. . . . I hope that your first work will be to dress yourself in such style as that you may be seen by any gentleman without his being able to discover a pin amiss or any other circumstance of neatness wanting." It is difficult to see how any fault can be found with this advice, on any ground, especially since, at the time it was written, little Miss Jefferson had no mother to give her counsel. When Dolly Madison came to take a motherly interest in the household of the Executive, later on, no advice on the dress question, other than that which she was ready to impart, was needed.